Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE 1827. No. 1934.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of *Fiere Facias* at the Suit of JEHANGEER NASSERVANJEE and NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE. } *Plaintiffs*

VERSUS

HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEEJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HERJEE, trading under the name & firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company..... } *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at 3 o'Clock in the afternoon of the following days, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry, on the premises, the undermentioned property of the above named Defendants, viz.

This day
Wednesday 27th Instant.

Ditto ditto 3.—A Stable, with Ground, covered with Tiles, situated without the Town Walls No. 25 in Chundunwady.

Ditto ditto 4.—Stable covered with Tiles situated without the Town Walls No. 42, at Chundunwady.

Ditto ditto 5.—A Piece of vacant Ground at ditto in the neighbourhood of a Stable belonging to Kaicusroo Sorabjee.

On Thursday the 28th Instant.

Lot No. 6.—A Piece of vacant Ground and Batty Trees situated at Breach Road.

Ditto ditto 7.—A Bed of Sweet Batty Ground situated at ditto ditto, in the neighbourhood of a Garden belonging to Dama Gopal.

On Friday 29th Instant.

Ditto ditto 8.—At Hill, situated at Sea Side at Breach Candy, in the neighbourhood of a Garden belonging to Ragoonath Madowjee.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
9th June. 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, I hereby request [redacted] the said BHICAJEE Co. forthwith to pay the debts to me, or [illegible] to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
29th day of April 1827.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY 5th JULY.
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE OPERATIC-EXTRAVAGANZA
OF
GIOVANNI IN LONDON,
TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED
THE NATIONAL
MELODRAMA,
OF
ROB ROY,
OR
AULD LANG SYNE.

GREEN ROOM,
22D JUNE 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 28th Instant,

36 DOZEN Olives,
12 " Capers,
12 " Anchovies,
12 " Ketchup,
JUST IMPORTED.

ALSO
On account of an Estate

A Variety of Articles of Oilman's Stores, Hyson Tea, fresh China Preserves in small boxes, China Tea Caddies, &c.

Meadows Street, 27th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow the 28th Instant,

MODERN Household Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, Glass and Earthenware, Vase Lamps, Cooking Utensils &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK
A CAPITAL
Buggy Horse
AND A
SADDLE HORSE.

Meadows Street, 27th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
AT
SOMERVILLE LODGE,
On Friday the 29th Instant
AND FOLLOWING DAYS
(SUNDAY EXCEPTED)
THE
VALUABLE PROPERTY,
OF
MAJOR FEARON.
VIZ.

ALL the Modern Household Furniture, consisting of Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sofa and Card Ditto, Chairs, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Skreens, Damask Couches, Persian Carpets, Eight light Chandeliers, Double Branch Wall Shades with drops and pans, Double Branch Candlesticks, Glass Bottom Globe Lamps, 18 Inch Mirrors, Cheval Glass, Cabinet Pianoforte by Butcher, Sideboards, Celerets, Dressing Cases &c.

PLATE.

Tea, Dessert, and Table Spoons, Dessert and Table Forks, Gravy and Milk Spoons, Fish and Butter Knives, Wine Funnel, Pint Tankard, Muffineers, Egg Boiler &c.

PLATED WARE.

Dishes and Covers, Curry Dishes, Soup Tureens, Bread Basket, Tea Sets, large and Small, Silver-Epergne, Egg, Fruit, and Liquor Stand &c.

GLASS WARE.

Liquor, Wine and Claret Glasses, Hock Ditto, Muffineers, Decanters, Butter and Preserve Pots, Dessert Services, &c.

EARTHEN WARE.

Large and Small Tea and Coffee Sets, Dinner and Dessert Ditto.

SUPERIOR WINES.

Fine Old London Particular Madeira many years in wood, very old and fine Sherry, Constantia, and Malmsey.

CARRIAGE AND HORSES.

An elegant Chariot, painted green, with a pair of capital Bay Arab Horses and Harness, a Coach, painted yellow, with a pair of Grey Arab Horses and Harness.

SUNDRIES.

A handsome Child's Carriage, Cooking Utensils, Dish Covers, Cows and Calves.

BOOKS AND PICTURES.

Catalogues may be had of the Auctioneers and the Property is on view.

N. B. The Carriages and Horses and Wines will commence Selling at 1 o'Clock on the first days Sale.

Meadows Street, 26th June 1827,

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE EXPOSED
FOR SALE
BLUE MUSLIN
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
LINED WITH RED
PRICE RUPEES 30 EACH.

And the following Waterproof Articles.

GENTLEMEN'S Travelling Bags with Locks, Blue Muslin lined with red, double Grey, and Black Linen, double Duck and Calico.

Meadows Street 27th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.

HAVE RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
JUST IMPORTED
PER TRIUMPH,
SEVERAL
SQUARE
PIANOFORTES,
BY BUTCHER.
PRICE Rs. 450

Meadows Street, 27th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
A NEW
SQUARE
PIANOFORTE,
MADE TO ORDER
BY
BROADWOOD,
IMPORTED PER
MAITLAND.
PRICE Rs. 650.

Meadows Street, 27th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
A NEAT
CALCUTTA BUILT
BAROUCHE.
PRICE Rs. 1000.

Meadows Street, 27th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE
Oriental Herald,
FOR THE MONTHS OF
October, November, and December
1826.
PRICE Rs. 5 EACH.

Meadows Street, 27th June 1827.

Higgs and Briggs

HAVE RECEIVED,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
TWO OF
JOSEPH MANTON'S
DOUBLE BARRELLED
FOWLING PIECES,
WITH
FLINT LOCKS.
IMPORTED PER
MAITLAND.
PRICE EACH Rs. 650.

Medows Street, 27th June 1827.

FOR SALE

AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

ON TUESDAY NEXT
THE IRIS.
NEW WEEKLY
JOURNAL
WILL APPEAR.

THE importance of a comprehensive and well-conducted Journal to the amusement and convenience of the immense body of enlightened Europeans residing in India forcibly presents itself at this moment, when the operation of the orders of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors against their own servants connecting themselves in any way with Newspapers promises to deprive the community of several sources of information and entertainment formerly derived from journals conducted under the auspices of the most influential and talented men in India.

This state of things, which, from the tone of the orders alluded to might have been anticipated, has induced an individual to make arrangements, when lately in England, for the establishment of a Weekly Journal at Bombay, to be denominated the IRIS.

The first number of the IRIS will appear on the 3rd of July next, and as it will be conducted *in a spirit most congenial to the feelings and notions of the Hon'ble Company's servants* who compose nine-tenths of the European community in the East, their countenance and support is earnestly and respectfully requested.

The Indian Press has hitherto been characterised as dull, vapid, puerile, and the Editors have sheltered their idleness under the plea of conformity to regulations. But why this plea has ever been admitted the proprietor of the IRIS is at a loss to divine, for the only subjects the discussion of which is prohibited [illegible] that would yield but little increase of amusement even if their introduction were allowed. They may in fact be classed under the heads of Indian politics and personalities; the first is an endless and intricate subject, the second profitless and unpalatable. Editors, therefore, really lose but little by the operation of the press laws,—a fact the proprietor of the IRIS hopes satisfactorily to establish. In stating this it is perhaps expected of him that he will detail the subjects which will be comprised in the journal now offered to public notice. These will be as varied in their complexion as the symbol whence the title of the paper has been derived.

European politics and intelligence, news from all parts of India, public announcements, shipping reports, literary and scientific notices, civil, military and marine promotions and appointments, law and police reports, extracts from the most esteemed periodicals, &c. &c. will of course be severally laid before the Indian community, whilst the pages of the IRIS will at the same time be adorned with the productions of several gentlemen in India of considerable acquirements in various branches of science and literature, who have most kindly promised their assistance.

To the officers of His Majesty's Services the Editor of the IRIS will endeavour to recommend his journal by constant attention to the publication of London Gazettes, War Office mandates, and every species of intelligence connected with the organisation, operations &c. of the British Army; and for the gratification of such of his fair countrywomen as may honor his pages with a perusal, promises frequent notices of the fine arts, Italian and French literature, novels, and fashionable costume.

The journals hitherto published in India have, for the most part, been remarkable for the little attention paid to their general appearance.

That the IRIS might not fall under this frequent and too just imputation, the Editor, when lately in England, bestowed much care on the selection of good type, superior paper, and excellent wood cuts, and he therefore confidently hopes that this circumstance will enable the journal now submitted to the public to vie in its typographical department with

those of a corresponding character published in England.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers are requested to send their names and address to Messrs. KEMPT and CO. LIMJEE BHICAJEE and CO. and Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS at the Presidency.

Subscriptions per quarter, .. 10 Rupees

A Discount allowed on payments made in advance.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

THE ASSIGNEES.

TO THE LATE FIRM

OF

BAXTER & CO.

Being desirous of winding up the affairs of that Firm,

WILL SELL

BY PRIVATE SALE

THE remaining Stock on hand of that Concern, comprising the Articles enumerated in the following List, which they beg to offer to the constituents and friends of the late firm, and to the public in general, at moderate prices, and below the market rate.

TERMS,

Cash; or unexceptionable Bills at two months sight.

LIST,

London particular Madeira Wine from LEACOOK and Co. in pipe and Bottle, imported in 1819.

Do. Market....do.....in ....do.
do.....do. in 1816.

Lisbon Wine in Bottle.
Cape do. in do.
Malmsey do. do.
Gledstanes Claret do.
Port Wine do.
Pink Champaigne.
Hoffmans Cherry Ratifia.
Do. Raspberry Vinegar.
Cogniac Brandy.
Old Jamaica Rum.
Bengal Table Cloths of sizes.
Do. Towels.
Fine welch Flannel.
Boat Cloaks.
Handsome Breakfast and Dinner sets of English porcelain.
Ditto Diamond Cut Glass Ware.
Ivory handled Knives and Forks
Chains, S...
wellery of kinds.

PLATED WARE.

Curry Dishes with Silver Ed...
Butter and Sugar Pots d...
Tea Urns,
Single and double branch cu...bl...
Shades.

RECEIVED LAST MONT...
PER SHIP CERES.

Europe Hams.
Pine Cheeses.
Pickled and fresh Salmon in Jars and Cannisters.
Pickled and Red Herrings in Jars.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 2d July next,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE Effects of an Officer deceased Consisting of a few articles of Furniture, Glass and Queens Ware, Books Wearing apparel &c. &c.

AT 12 o'CLOCK,

WILL BE PUT UP A,

BAY ARAB HORSE with Saddle and Bridle Complete.

The property of a Gentleman Just gone to Sea.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 2d of July,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE undermentioned articles Belonging to a Deceased Officer.

1 Pair of Grecian Lamps,
8 Black Marble Slabs,
1 Pair of Alabaster Vases,
2 Handsome Persian Carpets,
1 Plate Chest,
1 Camp Case,

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments, to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st July next, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.

BOMBAY,
15th May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

TICKETS in the 2d CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827 to be had at Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.'s Office.—Price Rupees 120.

LOST.

A DOUBLE BARRELLED GUN by MOORE, sent from Bom...ay by Mr. GIBBS, of the MADRAS ...ERVICE, per Gurney, directed to Mr. ...D LUARD, Civil Surgeon, P... ...a.—The Owner from enquiries made ...n the Road, has every reason to believe ...e GUN has never left Bombay, who...ver will give information of the same, ...ill be rewarded on recovery by the ...wner.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday afternoon at 4 o'Clock will be put up for Sale, ...veral Horses remaining in NASSWANJEE MANOCKJEE'S Stables, near BYRAMJEE COWASJEE'S Stables in the Bendy Bazar.—They will be sold without reserve to close an Arab Merchant's account.

Bombay 27th June 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administraton of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE MOUNT late of Bombay British Subject Deceased may be granted to MARY MOUNT of Bombay the Widow of the said Deceased; all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of All and Singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of CURRUMCHUND METTACHUND late of Bombay HINDOO Deceased may be granted to JADENROW and SEWCOONVERVEW Widows of the Said Deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1827.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

અરજી. ૫૫૨ *

મરનાર.કરમચંદ. મીઠાચંદ. શ્રી.ગુમ ખડનો.રેહવાશી.કીનકુ.ખિાડીનાં.મા લ.મીલકતનુ. મખતીઆરનામું. લેવરાડ શ્રી.ગુમખડની. જુડીકેટરની. શ્રુપરીમ. કોરટમો.કિ. મરનારની. ર વીધવા.નાં મે.જનરીનરલ. તથા. શીવકુંવરવકિ. મ રજ.કીમીછેવે.ફ્રીનિ.મલે.કિ.વાસતિ.શર વે.લીકો.ફ્રેનાં.વાપશતા.ફોકિ.નેનાંવીને. જરૂર.થાઈ *

તારીખ. ૨૬ મી.જુન. ૧૮૨૭

ખરીજ
કોરટનો.વકીલ.

For Passage to London,

THE TEAK SHIP,

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS

WILL Sail for London touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on the 25th July, for Particulars Apply to Capt. GREEN at the Office of MESSRS. P. STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND Military Square.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

MAITLAND.

OF 670 TONS

Capt. J. L. Studd.

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS Superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will ... London in the latter end of J... Apply to Captain STUDD ... fice of Messrs. FORBES AND ...

Bombay, 27th J...

For Passage to

LONDON DIRECT

THE FINE NEW SHIP

EGYPTIAN.

400 TONS.

William Lilburn

COMMANDER.

TO Sail about the end of July. For Particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 27th June 1827

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH JUNE 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 212 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts (paragraphs 2 a 7) of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 21st of February last, be published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated 21st February 1827.

Par. 2d We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, to remain in this country for the period stated against their respective names viz.

Lieutenant David Liddell, till the month of June next.

Major John Moor, until the end of the present month (February.)

3d. Under the circumstances mentioned ... Medical Certificates which have been produ... garding the health of Lieutenant Archibald ... Lean, of your Establishment, we have ... him an extension of Furlough for the p... twelve months.

4th. We have permitted the undermention... sons to proceed to your Presidency for the ... of practising as Surgeo... and we direct tha... succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Esta... ment: their rank will be settled at a future tim...

Dr. James Stewart.
Mr. David Buddo.
" John Scott.
" Benjamin White.
" Wilson Burn.
Dr. Robert Brown.
" Charles Lush.

5th. We have permitted Dr. Thomas Stewart to return to his duty on your Establishment.

6th. With reference to our letter to you in this Department, dated the 30th August last, we have to acquaint you that Mr. James Stokes has been permitted to proceed as an Assistant Surgeon to Bengal, in lien of to your Presidency.

7th Adverting to our letter to you in this Department under date the 24th August 1825, we have to acquaint you that we have permitted Mr. Wm. B. Barrington to resign his appointment of an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1827.

No 213 of 1827.—In consequence of the death of Major General Samuel Wilson, which took place at sea on board the Ship Upon Castle, on the 1st of April 1827, the following promotions are made.

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel W. Sandwith to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant, vice Wilson deceased.—Date of Rank 2d April 1827.

Senior Major C. Garraway to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Sandwith promoted.—Date of rank 2d April 1827.

17th R...
Captain W. H. Syk... Kingston to be Ca... Lieutenant, in su... Do. Do. 2d April...

Bomb...

No. 214 of ... giment N. I. ... Hope, and even... his health. ...th Regt of good ...recovery of

Bombay Ca... ...1827.

No. 25 of 1827.—Th... the undermentioned Surgeons, appointe... the Hon'ble Court of Directors, having been ...ived, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Commissions be assigned to them from the date of their departure from Europe.

Medical Establishment.

Date of Rank.
1 Archibald Arnott M. D. 2... ...y. 1827.
2 John Black... Do.

...zerat Province in the Hindoos... ...g of the 1st Regt... ...om the 15th of April...
Lie... ...ent of Artillery to take... ...ôt at Rajcote, from...
Lieu... ...t Regt. of Light Cavalry... ...ineer Department at Kait... ...ain Grahar...

Digitized with financial support from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 28 June, 2017

those of a corresponding character published in England.

Persons desirous of becoming subscribers are requested to send their names and address to Messrs. KEMPT and CO. LIMJEE BHICAJEE and CO. and Messrs. HIGGS and BRIGGS at the Presidency.

Subscriptions per quarter, .. 10 Rupees

A Discount allowed on payments made in advance.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

THE ASSIGNEES.

TO THE LATE FIRM

OF

BAXTER & CO.

Being desirous of winding up the affairs of that Firm,

WILL SELL

BY PRIVATE SALE

THE remaining Stock on hand of that Concern, comprising the Articles enumerated in the following List, which they beg to offer to the constituents and friends of the late firm, and to the public in general, at moderate prices, and below the market rate.

TERMS,

Cash; or unexceptionable Bills at two months sight.

LIST,

London particular Madeira Wine from LEACOOK and Co. in pipe and Bottle, imported in 1819.
Do. Market....do.....in ....do. do.....do. in 1816.
Lisbon Wine in Bottle.
Cape do. in do.
Malmsey do. do.
Gledstanes Claret do.
Port Wine do.
Pink Champaigne.
Hoffmans Cherry Ratifia.
Do. Raspberry Vinegar.
Cogniac Brandy.
Old Jamaica Rum.
Bengal Table Cloths of sizes.
Do. Towels.
Fine welch Flannel.
Boat Cloaks.
Handsome Breakfast and Dinner sets of English porcelain.
Ditto Diamond Cut Glass Ware.
Ivory handled Knives and Forks
Chains, Se...
wellery of kinds.

PLATED WARE.

Curry Dishes with Silver Ed...
Butter and Sugar Pots do
Tea Urns,
Single and double branch cu... Shades.

RECEIVED LAST MONTH PER SHIP CERES.

Europe Hams.
Pine Cheeses.
Pickled and fresh Salmon in Jars and Cannisters.
Pickled and Red Herrings in Jars.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 2d July next,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE Effects of an Officer deceased Consisting of a few articles of Furniture, Glass and Queens Ware, Books Wearing apparel &c. &c.

AT 12 o'CLOCK,

WILL BE PUT UP A,

BAY ARAB HORSE with Saddle and Bridle Complete.

The property of a Gentleman Just gone to Sea.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

On MONDAY the 2d of July,

AT THEIR ROOMS,

THE undermentioned articles Belonging to a Deceased Officer.

1 Pair of Grecian Lamps,
8 Black Marble Slabs,
1 Pair of Alabaster Vases,
2 Handsome Persian Carpets,
1 Plate Chest,
1 Camp Case,

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments, to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st July next, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.

BOMBAY,
15th May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

TICKETS in the 2d CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827 to be had at Messrs. SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.'s Office.—Price Rupees 120.

LOST.

A DOUBLE BARRELLED GUN by MOORE, sent from Bom...bay by Mr. GIBBS, of the MADRAS SERVICE, per Cowley, directed to Mr. R. D LUARD, Civil Service, Pa...na.—The Owner from enquiries made on the Road, has every reason to believe the GUN has never left Bombay, whoever will give information of the same, will be rewarded on recovery by the Owner.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Friday afternoon at 4 o'Clock will be put up for Sale, several Horses remaining in NASSWANJEE MANOCKJEE'S Stables, near BYRAMJEE COWASJEE'S Stables in the Bendy Bazar.—They will be sold without reserve to close an Arab Merchant's account.

Bombay 27th June 1827.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay that Letters of Administraton of the Estate and Effects of GEORGE MOUNT late of Bombay British Subject Deceased may be granted to MARY MOUNT of Bombay the Widow of the said Deceased; all Persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1827.

J. B. GRAHAM
PROCTOR.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of All and Singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of CURRUMCHUND METTACHUND late of Bombay HINDOO Deceased may be granted to JADENROW and SEWCOONVERVEW Widows of the Said Deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1827.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • પત્ર *

મરનાર•કરમચંદ• મીઠાચંદ• શ્રી•ગુમ ખડનો•રેહવાશી•હીનકુ•ખિાઢીનાં•મા લ•મીલકતનુ• અખતીઆરનામું• લેવરાઢ શ્રી•ગુમખડની• જુડીક્રેટરની• શ્રીપરીત્ર• કોરટમો•ફિ• મરનારની• ર વીધવા•નાં મે•જાદીનરઉ• નશા• શીવકુંવરવઉફિ• અ રજ•કીધીછેજે•હમીને•મલે•ફિ•વાસતે•શર વે•લીધો•હોનાં•વાખશતા•હોઈ•તેનાંવીને• જહેર•થાઈ *

તારીખ• ૨૬ મી•જુન• ૧૮૨૭

ખરીજ
કોરટનો•વકીલ•

For Passage to London,

THE TEAK SHIP,

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS

WILL Sail for London touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on the 25th July, for Particulars Apply to Capt. GREEN at the Office of MESSRS. P. STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND Military Square.

Bombay, 27th June 1827.

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON,

THE FINE TEAK SHIP

MAITLAND.

OF 670 TONS

Capt. J. L. Studd.

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS Superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will ... London in the latter end of J...
Apply to Captain STUDD...
fice of Messrs. FORBES AND...

Bombay, 27th J...

For Passage to

LONDON DIRECT

THE FINE NEW SHIP

EGYPTIAN.

400 TONS.

William Tilburn

COMMANDER.

TO Sail about the end of July. For Particulars apply at the Office of Messrs. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS.

Bombay, 27th June 1827

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 14TH JUNE 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 212 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract (paragraphs 2 a 7) of a Letter from the Honorable Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 21st of February last, be published for the information of the Army.

Letter dated 21st February 1827.

Par. 2d We have permitted the undermentioned officers belonging to your establishment, to remain in this country for the period stated against their respective names viz.

Lieutenant David Liddell, till the month of June next.

Major John Moor, until the end of the present month (February.)

3d. Under the circumstances mentioned ... Medical Certificates which have been produ... garding the health of Lieutenant Archibald ... Lean, of your Establishment, we have ... him an extension of Furlough for the p... twelve months.

4th. We have permitted the undermention... sons to proceed to your Presidency for the p... of practising as Surgeons, and we direct that ... succeed as Assistant Surgeons upon your Esta... ment: their rank will be settled at a future tim...

Dr. James Stewart.
Mr. David Buddo.
" John Scott.
" Benjamin White.
" Wilson Burn.
Dr. Robert Brown.
" Charles Lush.

5th. We have permitted Dr. Thomas Stewart to return to his duty on your Establishment.

6th. With reference to our letter to you in this Department, dated the 30th August last, we have to acquaint you that Mr. James Stokes has been permitted to proceed as an Assistant Surgeon to Bengal, in lieu of to your Presidency.

7th Adverting to our letter to you in this Department under date the 24th August 1825, we have to acquaint you that we have permitted Mr. Wm. B. Barrington to resign his appointment of an Assistant Surgeon on your Establishment.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1827.

No 213 of 1827.—In consequence of the death of Major General Samuel Wilson, which took place at sea on board the Ship Upon Castle, on the 1st of April 1827, the following promotions are made.

Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Colonel W. Sandwith to be Lieut. Colonel Commandant, vice Wilson deceased.—Date of Rank 2d April 1827.

Senior Major C. Garraway to be Lieutenant Colonel vice Sandwith promoted.—Date of rank 2d April 1827.

17th *Regiment*

Captain W. H. Syk... Kingston to be Ca... Lieutenant, in su... Do. Do. 2d April...

Bombay Castle, 16th J... 1827.

No. 214 of ... giment N. I. is ... Hope, and event... his health.

Bombay Castle, 16th J... 1827.

No. 215 of 1827.—The undermentioned Surgeons, appointed ... of Directors, having been received, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Commissions be assigned to them from the date of their departure from Europe.

Medical Establishment.

Date of Rank.
1 Archibald Arnott M. D. 2d ... 1827.
2 John Black ... Do.

Lieutenant ... the 19th Regiment ... of April 1827.

Lieutenant ... to take ... from the 4th ...

Lieutenant ... Cavalry, ... at Kaira ... Graham ...

To the ...

DEAR ...

I have ... cerpts fro... Albany, ... lony of th...

you have i... in so far as ... mit, I shal... nally an op... held at For... miles Eastwa... of the Keiska... Colony are ge...

rough and rug... had we to wa... and grand, a... bursting on ou...

At the Fair ... thousand Caffre... consisting simpl... pared as to re... Cloth; and seen ... distance it much resembles black broad cloth. This robe thrown negligently across his shoulders, and with an Assegai in his right hand, a Caffre, emerging from his native bush† assumes a highly interesting and graceful appearance, The men in general have fine straight persons; but, in spite of the received opinion to the contrary, I do assure you they fall far beneath the European in stature and muscle. The women, like all the dear creatures are shorter than their protectors; they incline to corpulency; are rather good looking; and seem very good natured: dress is their foible, and they are clad in a cap, similar to that used by the males, but ornamented *richly* with a profusion of beads and buttons; a covering of the same kind engirds their loins; and they wear, besides, a ... skin cap studded gorgeously with beads. ... gear is so highly prized by ... ing one tho' I offer... dollars in Beads for ... riety of necklaces ... taste is ... every respect to ... still a noble, aye! ... compared with the Hottentot and Boochman tribes.‡

A Caffre ... itself is rather a singular scene, and is ... through Caffre interpreters, ... under Dutch ... gun, for ... ed, the ... in amongst ... duce as su... Buttons, ... exchange ... Caffres si... obtained ... A Caffre ... or small ...

* Na... who em... comma... against ...

† W...

‡ A... bits, ... race. ... like ... and ... repti...

generally an interest, and thus take place 'ere a barter be finally concluded. They know the value of a good tusk, for I saw offered, and refused, for one, weighing only 38lbs., upwards of sixty Rix drs. worth of Beads. They are a sad set of beggars, especially the women *Barsēelic*, *Barsēelic* (give me a present) is eternally rung thro' one's ears in every variety of change. After their bargains are made, the English Traders had need keep their eyes wide open; for every Caffre is a thief, and they really seem to pride themselves in stealing the next moment, what they have that instant disposed of.

This Fair is held on Wednesday and Thursday every week, and the quantity of produce consisting in Gums, Ivory, Hides and Coral, brought in by the Caffres is incredible. The amount value at the lowest estimation must exceed Rix dollars 2,00,000 per Annum; and all this produce is received in exchange for buttons, beads and wire.—As yet they exhibit the utmost indifference to European Clothing.

I saw the celebrated Chief Gaika* at the Fair, he is a drunken old vagabond, and has eleven vrouws; His Majesty seems philosophically to consider their chastity a bauble, and willingly parts with it for another—a present of a few trinkets.

I had often longed to see the Elephant in his wild unfettered state, and on our return from the Fair my desire was gratified, but not to the extent I could have wished. We saw a small troop, of about fifty at a distance too great to obtain a satisfactory view of them, and soon afterwards whi[illegible] through the Bush, unexpectedly [illegible] ox; at the instant we observ[illegible] saw us, and were out of sigh[illegible] deed the poor animals have o[illegible] noyed by Hunting parties [illegible] come quite timid and fly fro[illegible] man: but they may still be s[illegible] at Fish River Bush in Herds [illegible] to five hundred.

The other fair witnes[illegible] held at a place much nearer the coast. It was ill attended and has since been abandoned. On our way to and from it, we stopped at M——'s and were treated with true Irish excess of Hospitality. The road to this fair is infinitely better, and is even prettier than to the other. We experienced delightful weather in going to it but on our return encountered heavy and continued rain and by the time we got to M——'s were as thoroughly drenched as drowned rats. Our cares and cold soon fled before enlivening potations of *L' eau de vie*, seasoned with innumerable apologies for the neglect of servants in not bringing the Port, Claret, and Champaigne"!!!

"L—— has at length turned his attention to agriculture; he has purchased a small farm, which from its contiguity to Graham's Town is very valuable. In anticipation he delighted in a rural life, but finds out, as others have done before him, that agricultural speculation is far more agreeable than agricultural labour. Graham's Town is rapidly increasing in size, and a taste for luxury keeps pace with it. There are no less than three public Billiard Tables established here; not much, it must be confessed, to the benefit of us young fellows. It is not yet settled where the Lieut. Governor shall reside; but I hope with all my heart he may come here. The Cape Corps Infantry are being reduced, and will be succeeded on the Frontier by an European Regiment.

The Rust in the Corn, tho' not so virulent in this as in the last year, has still done much damage, and accompanied by another Egyptian plague the Locust, has once more reduced the crops below average. Next year the Settlers anticipate a good wheat harvest, as they now find that there is one description of seed amongst them which has hitherto resisted the Rust. Our Landdrost will soon reap about 70 muids of it, and has generously distributed it amongst poor settlers desirous of sowing. Many of them have likewise been successful in their crops from the same seed; and will sow largely next year."

Our Correspondent's observations will be given in our next.—ED.

* [illegible] in 1799, and states that he, *King Gaika*, was then the most powerful leader in the vicinity of the Cape Colony; and indeed his name has subsequently occupied the most conspicuous place in the annals of Caffre warfare for the last 25 years.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We are in full accordance with SHUBD's *opinions, but a cautious policy restrains us from inserting them.*

We concur in the justice of "A Shopkeepers" complaint, relative to a recent departure from accustomed courtesy, in withholding, [illegible] of traders, the Post Office [illegible] notice, of a Ship's sailing to [illegible] would recommend in this case a [illegible] to the proper authorities.

[illegible] favoured with a communication [illegible] A Member of the Bombay Life Insurance Company," which requires consideration.

EXCHANGE.

[illegible] London 6 month's at 1/9d.
[illegible]lcutta . . 30 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
[illegible]dras, . . 30 days, 89½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 27TH JUNE 1827.

We announced in an extra of Saturday the arrival at Madras of the H. C. S. Bombay, from England, the 9th March, and gave in it the few heads of late news then received by us. Owing to the state of the weather the Madras Post has been retarded two days, and we thus received only yesterday, the Madras Government Gazette, which usually reaches this Presidency on Sunday. We are in consequence compelled to reserve for a succeeding number the important debates on the Catholic question, and other interesting matter, and to resort again to a summary of the latest intelligence.

Sir Francis Burdett on the 5th March brought forward his motion respecting the Catholic claims. He spoke at great length in favor of Catholic emancipation, and with his usual felicity and warmth of enthusiasm in the cause of humanity.

He was seconded by Lord Morpeth and supported by Mr. V. Stuart, Mr. S. Rice, Mr. Brownlow, and Mr. Martin of Galway; and was ably opposed by Mr. Dawson, Mr. Bankes Jun. Mr. Cust, and Mr. Moore.

The House adjourned at one o'Clock A. M. of the 6th; and on the 8th, on the Hon'ble Baronet's motion being put to the vote, it was negatived by a small majority.—

On the 1st March Mr. Canning brought forward his promised motion on the Corn Laws. The plan which the Hon'ble Gentleman unfolded is completely in the spirit of the principle laid down by Lord Liverpool last year. It recognizes the necessity of protecting the landed interest of England, while it opens our Ports to Foreign grain on certain mutable duties, reciprocally acting on the market. When wheat is at 60s. per bushel, foreign grain will pay a duty of 20s. per bushel. If from 61 to 62s the duty will be 18s. and in the same proportion, until the price having arrived at 70s per bushel, duty, will no longer be leviable. In the descending scale, or from 60 to 59s. per bushel the duty will be 22s. and when at 55s. a duty of 30s. which in that case, as intended, amounts to prohibition. The question was adjourned to the 8th March, but from the support Mr. Canning's plan met on all sides, we doubt not that it will be carried.

It certainly appears to us strange that our Madras cotemporaries should not have adverted to the expected change in the English Cabinet arising from the illness of the Earl of Liverpool.

The Madras Courier of the 12th inst., simply informs us that his Lordship is still dangerously ill, and the Government Gazette of the same date, states that the reports of his recovery were of the most cheering nature; which are we to believe? Neither account is more recent than the 6th March, only thirteen days later than our direct intelligence, and, then, his Lordship could barely utter a word, and had lost the use of his sight side—It is not in the nature of things, that he could be so soon afterwards pronounced fit for the arduous duties of public business, and until some positive opinion be stated by his medical attendants, speculations as to the events will not cease to exist.—We have so little ground to rest upon, that we dare not venture an opinion on the matter: yet we may speculate on the circumstance of Mr. Canning bringing his motion on the Corn Laws forward on the 1st, and Sir Francis Burdett having brought his, on the Catholic claims before the House on the 6th March; and say, the former betokens the continuance in office of the one, and that if the other entertained, the slightest hope of the Whigs getting into power, he would have postponed his motion until they became Ministers.

On Sunday night as Mrs. Sparrow was returning from Church, a daring attempt was made to stop her Carriage by a man on horseback, who rode up, and seized the reins of the Horses. The Coachman finding that the hearty application of his whip was unavailing in making him quit his hold, descended from the Box, for the purpose of seizing the Highwayman who pulled out a Pistol and discharging it at his Head, shot away his Ear. It is satisfactory to learn that the perpetrator of this atrocity, was shortly after apprehended, through the vigilance of Mr. Gray the Junior Magistrate of Police; who secured him at Byramjee's Stables when returning the Horse he rode.—The offender is an Armenian; a people distinguished for peaceable habits.

We notice a singular case in the Times of the 20th Feb. that exhibits an open and daring attempt, to bring into ridicule, the doctrines of the Christian Religion. An imbecile styling himself the *Revd. Robt. Taylor*, Batchelor of *Divinity*, *Cambridge*, and Clergyman of the Church of England, was brought before the Lord Mayor for disseminating blasphemy among a crowded audience in London. It is impossible to divine what system of Ethics this irreverend Gentleman studied at the University; but taking the exposition he has offered, as a specimen of his reasoning powers; they are as lamentably contemptible, as they are wicked. Like his great Prototype Tom Paine, he substitutes scurrility, and blasphemy, for reasoning and demonstration; and with a depth of intellect just sufficient to urge a quibble, or raise a doubt, he makes the freest use of both; without respect for the obligations of morality, or deference for the sanctities of Mankind.—But the detestable end these raving innovators propose to themselves; is defeated by the folly, and impiety of their Doctrines.

The following statement has been handed to us by a friend of Mr. Graham, who has vouched for the authenticity of the facts detailed. In offering it, to the notice of our readers, we disclaim any invidious motive, and we pledge ourselves in common fairness, to [illegible] may have to offer.

Condemning as we do, the flagrant licentiousness that characterizes a portion of the English Journals, it is our earnest endeavour to avoid such an imputation, even by implication. We nevertheless conceive, the columns of a Newspaper, the most fitting, fair, and legitimate, organ of publicity; and that the public, have an indubitable right, to avail themselves of it, provided, the communication appears simply a bona fide statement of facts, inviting enquiry, but abstaining from the exhibition of improper feeling. In accordance with these sentiments, we the more scrupulously avoid all comment or observation.

"On the 25th of May last Mr. Graham sent to Mr. Parry instructions to draw a Plaint (or complaint) against a certain person—In these Instructions Mr. Parry's attention was directed to three grounds, as to the foundation of the action—and these Instructions concluded with the following words. "Mr. Parry will please to draw a Plaint against the defendant founded upon all or some of these grounds." On these Instructions were indorsed these words—"Mr. Parry to draw Plaint fee 3 Goldmohurs, 25th May 1827; expedition is required"—on the 19th of June these papers were returned back to Mr. Graham with an observation or opinion of Mr. Parry, simply stating that he advised the action to be brought against one man instead of another—the papers were then returned to Mr. Parry with the following words in the margin—"I am much obliged to you for your very early attention to the case." In the course of the same day Mr. Parry sent his Purvoe named Ramchunder to Mr. Graham with a verbal message that unless, Mr. Graham made an apology for these words so placed in the margin, and expunged them, his master Mr. Parry would move the Court—this was repeated twice by the Purvoe in the presence of a Gentleman then in company with Mr. Graham—Mr. Graham kicked the Purvoe out of his office with an observation that his master might follow his own course. Mr. Graham received no further communication, from Mr. Parry on the subject of the apology.

The papers were not taken away by the Purvoe—Mr. Graham on looking over the Instructions again was surprized to find the words "Case for Opinion" written upon the Instructions—Mr. Graham had no recollection of having contemplated an opinion from Mr. Parry, he had merely required Mr. Parry to draw a Plaint: and the Instructions both within and without, specifically bore that direction.

On the 20th Mr. Graham sent to Mr. Parry the following note.

"Mr. Graham will thank Mr. Parry to draw the Plaint according to his Mr. P's. own suggestions; Mr. Graham is preparing a Statement of the circumstances for the profession and his friends, a Copy of which he will send Mr. Parry when ready; in the meantime Mr. G. will be obliged by Mr. Parry informing him in whose hand writing are the words "Case for Opinion" at the top of the instructions.

20th June 1827.
To Mr. PARRY."

On the 23rd Mr. Graham sent the following note, which explains itself.

"Mr. Graham not having received an answer to the enquiry contained in his note to Mr. Parry of the 20th Instant, begs now to acquaint him that unless that enquiry is answered before 15 minutes past five o'clock this Evening, Mr. Graham will construe Mr. Parry's silence into an admission that the words "Case for Opinion" were written by Mr. Parry himself; Mr. G. has mentioned this late hour, to afford Mr. Parry an opportunity of consulting his Friend Mr. Norton; as Mr. Graham believes, Mr. Parry has been acting under that Gentleman's advice throughout the whole of this affair. Mr. Graham cannot be so presumptuous, as to hazard an opinion upon Mr. Parry's course of proceeding, but he would take the liberty of impressing upon Mr. Parry's consideration, whether his personal honor and professional character are not deeply involved in the whole of this affair? 22d June 1827.

On the same day Mr. Graham received from Mr. Parry's Clerk the following note.

I am directed by Mr. Parry to inform Mr. Graham, that a part only of the original Instructions relating to the accompanying draft Plaint are returned; together with a correct copy of that part which Mr. Parry (after receiving Mr. Graham's note of this day's date) has thought proper for the present to retain.

(Signed) B. W. BHASKER, S. P.
Mr. PARRY'S, Clerk.

FRIDAY, 22*d June* 1827.

On the 23rd Mr. Graham sent to Mr. Parry the following note.

"Mr. Graham was surprized at the receipt of a Letter from Mr. Parry's Purvoe, conveying a Communication from Mr. Parry and written from his dictation.

Mr. Graham labouring under the impression that such a channel of communication, is intended, and, was purposely adopted by Mr. Parry as a personal insult, and Mr. Graham's, feelings being much hurt in consequence, Mr. Graham will thank Mr. Parry, to inform him either by Letter, from himself, or, through a friend, whether, Mr. [illegible] insult.

Mr. Graham begs to notify to Mr. Parry, that any future communication of this nature through a similar channel, Mr. G. will consider, and treat as an insult.

As Mr. Parry has stated no reasons for the detention of the original Documents, whereon his initials for fees are marked, Mr. Graham requires him to return them, in the course of this day.

23d June 1827.
To Mr. PARRY.

Mr. Parry, on the same day, moved the Court, for an attachment for contempt against Mr. Graham, upon the ground, that the last note had so much enervated him, that he was rendered incompetent to perform his professional duties. The Court immediately refused the motion, Mr. Parry, then said that he would swear the peace against Mr. Graham, that he was afraid of bodily harm, and, that his grounds for such belief, were the said letters he had received from Mr. Graham—there was then a smile throughout the Court—an attachment was ordered to issue—Mr. Parry wanted it to be sealed late on Saturday evening, but the sealer's office was shut, it being after office hours—Mr. Parry, the same evening, left Town with Mr. Norton in a Buggy, and Mr Graham was advised by his friends to abstain from any offensive operations against Mr. Parry—on Monday morning Mr. Graham appeared in Court, and entered into Sureties to keep the Peace towards Mr. Parry; himself in 5,000 Rupees, and his Sureties (Geo. Forbes and F. Ranken Esquires) in Rs. 2,500 each."

A report had been in circulation for some days of the death of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. His Royal Highness had been extremely ill, but is convalescent.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, continued to improve in health.

The Earl of Liverpool has been dangerously ill; but we are rejoiced to find that the most recent reports of his Lordship's health were of the most cheering nature.

Mr. CANNING, we are happy to find, has quite recovered from his recent severe indisposition.

Her Majesty the Empress of Brazils died at half past 10 A. M. on the 11th December last.

Lisbon Papers of the 25th Feb. which reached London on the 4th March, state that "the convention between Great Britain and Portugal, signed at Brighton on the 19th Jan., and ratified by Her Highness the Infanta Regent, on the 6th February for the maintenance of the British Troops, so long as they shall remain in Portugal, was read in the Chamber of Peers on the 6th February. It consists of nine articles; but the articles themselves are not given."
Madras Govt. Gazette.

It seems that some of our contemporaries have entertained grave doubts upon a subject which to us hardly appears to admit of any doubt. We allude to the supposed case of our troops now in Portugal, meeting the Portuguese rebels in the field. It has been asked, would they fight them? And it has been said, upon the assumption of an answer in the affirmative, that if they did fight them, there would be an end of that entire neutrality to which his Majesty's Government stood pledged. We have only to bear in mind the principle recognised in sending troops at all, to assist our ancient ally, to see the futility of this argument. We interfered, not as between one party of Portuguese and another, but as between the subsisting Government and a hostile body, paid, armed, and otherwise assisted by Spain. This body of troops, stand in the relation of foreign mercenaries, to Portugal; it is through them that the foreign aggression which constituted the *casus foederis*, was committed; and whether they consist entirely of Portuguse renegades, or are united with Spanish Guerillas, their original connexion with Spain gives them that character which makes them the enemies of Portugal. As such, they are enemies of England; and it is a manifest absurdity to suppose, that if the struggle continues we shall remain quiet spectators of its progress."—*Courier March* 6.

MARCH 1.

It is reported that his Grace the Duke of Devonshire is to be the successor to the Marquis

(Continued after the Poetry)

POETRY.

STANZAS.

LIKE the young spring-buds sweet and bright,
And like the lark, and like the light,
And like the wind, and like the wave,
E'en such is Hope: Buds find a grave,
The lark gives place unto the owl,
The light is quench'd in darkness foul,
The winds are fickle, waves betray,
And Hope is falser far than they.

And like the dew upon the thorn,
And like the blushful break of morn,
And like a vessel harbour'd well,
And like a song, and like a spell,
E'ven such is Man: the dew exhales,
The morning 's past the vessel sails,
The song is sweet but swiftly flies,
The spell is burst, and Man he dies.

And like the azure skies of June,
And like the sun, and like the moon.
And like a bowl, and like a smile,
And like a taper's burning pile,
E'en such is Life: the changed sky rains,
The sun goes down, the pale moon wanes,
The bowl is drain'd, the smile's the last
The taper's spent, and Life is past.

(Continued from the third Page.)

of Wellesley in the Government of Ireland.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

MARCH 5.

Private letters from Paris mention that a telegraphic despatch from Madrid, announced on Wednesday, that Ferdinand had brought General Longa and others to trial.

Madras Govt. Gaz. June 12.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS.—Capt. G. P. Le Messurier, Survey Dept.
Lieut. H. W Trevelyan, Artillery.
Lieut. J. S. Unwin, Artillery.
Lieut. S. Athill, Engineer.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. Patrick Hunter, 1st. Regt. Light Cavalry.
Ensign H. James, 20th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. Col. A. Robertson, Resident Sattarah.
Capt. C. Newport, Gt. Rev. Survey.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—June 24th Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, Commander from Bushire, Left Bushire 1st June 1827. Touched at Muscat [illegible]

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Triumph, for London.
Lowther Castle, for China.
Hythe, for ditto.
Atlas, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Duke of Bedford for Bussorah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

The H. C. Ship Vansittart, Captain W. H. C. Dalrymple, from London, 19th Feb.

The English Brig Mercelly, J. Crews, from London 18th January.

ARRIVAL OFF TOWN.

The H. C. Sg. Brig William, off Bankshall Ghaut yesterday.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. S. Vansittart, from London.—Mrs. Charlotte Mytten, Misses C. H. Mytten, Emma S. Shortlund, and Harriot Cunliff; Reverend Mr. Richard Mytten, Chaplain Bengal Establishment; Major John Dun, and Capt. J. William Jones, Bengal Establishment; Messrs. Richard H. Mytten, Henry William Deane, and Robert Ellis Cunliffe, Writer; Mr. David Woodburn, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. James Nesbett, Ditto, gone on board the Windsor, 17th April 1827. Messrs. G. E. Herbert, Thomas Young, and Philip Manwaring, Cadets; Messrs. R. R. Pennington, Thomas McDonnall, and John Chalmers, Free Mariners; Mr. James Kerr, Vetenary Surgeon; and John Jones.

Per Brig Marcelly from London.—Mrs. Rosalie Crews, Mrs. Seraphina William; Miss Seraphina William, and Mr. Joseph William, Assistant Surgeon

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Vansittart on the 26th March, spoke the French frigate Maria Theresa, from Rio de Janeiro bound to Brest Fell in with the H. C. S. Hythe, April 12th, Lat. 31. 28. South, Long, 13 21 W. and parted company with her, April 23d, Lat. 36. 43. South. Long. 17 40 East, bound to Bombay. Fell in with the H. C. S. Windsor, April 18th, Lat. 31. 52. South Long. 9 58. W. and parted company with her, April 30th, in Lat. 28. 5. South, Long. 44. 10. E. bound to Madras.

May 28th, spoke the Ship Atlas, homeward bound from Madras—all well.

VESSEL[illegible]

The Ship Hammon[illegible]n Abraham, for Muscat in a day[illegible]

STATIONS OF VESS[illegible] RIVER.

4TH JUNE,

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—John [illegible] Constance, outward bound remain,—Mercelly, passed up.

KEDGEREE.—John Munro,—William Wilson & Woodford, outward bound, remain.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. Ships Repulse,—Herefordshire,—Duke of York and Buckinghamshire, remain.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 7, Brig Britannia, M. Gonsalves, from Covelong 7th; 11, Brig Regia, Charles Kail, from Cochin 20th, Negapatam 31st May, and Pondicherry 10th June; 12, H. C. Ship Bombay, J. Charitie, from the Downs 9th March.

DEPARTURES.—June 8, Ship Illustre Almeida, C. Daly, for Calcutta; do. Brig Harriet, R. S. Kindley, for Calcutta; 9, Brig Sir William Wallace, G. Wilson, for Calcutta; do. Brig Sophia, G. King, for Covelong, Pondicherry and Padang; 10, Ship Cæsar, T. A. Watts, for Calcutta; do. Ship Samdanny, Nacodah Abooker, for Pinang; 12, Brig William, G. Andrew, for Pinang; do. [illegible] C. Batta, for Colombo.

Vessels in the Roads, 13th June.

H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervoise.
H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. Furneaux.
H. C. Ship Bombay, Captain J. Charitie.
Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott.
Ship La Noéme, Captain Charles Cunat.
Brig Bucephalus, Captain M. F. Crisp.
Brig Caraqueno, Captain M. J. Pientzenuver.
Brig Britannia, Captain M. Gonsalves.
Brig Regia, Captain Charles Kail.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—At Poona, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. A. Goode, Lieutenant Edward Willoughby, 18th Regt. N. I. to Emma, eldest daughter of Lieut. Colonel Meall, of his Establishment.

At Colaba Church, on the 17th June, by Special Licence, by the Rev. E. Mainwaring, Mr. Henry Carroll, Barrack Serjeant at Kirkee, to Miss Martha Rigby.

On Wednesday, 20th June 1827, at St. Thomas' Church, by the Rev. Mr. Carr, Garrison Chaplain, Stanhope Bruce Esq. Lieut. 3d Regt. of Buffs, to Isabella, Daughter of Lieut. Colonel Robt Ellis, late 25th Light Dragoons.

BIRTH.—On the 24th Instant, Mrs. Ferrar, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 1st April, at sea, within a short distance of St. Helena, Major Gen. Samuel Wilson, late on the Staff of this Army.

By the Bombay Army the announcement of the death of Major General Wilson will be received with that sentiment of regret which the recollection of his warm and kindly feeling, his long and meritorious service in their ranks, and his ever liberal hospitality, extended with equal urbanity to every grade, cannot fail to excite.

[illegible] the 12th Instant, Lydia Barnes, the [illegible] Salmon, of the Surat Mission, aged 29 [illegible] months.

CALCUTTA.

[illegible]t Calcutta, on the morning of Saturday [illegible] Mrs. L. Sakes, of a Son.

[illegible] At the Lunatic Asylum, on Sunday the [illegible]. Gale Blackgrave Winbolt, late Chief [illegible] *Lotus*, aged 22 years.

[illegible]a, on Monday, the 4th June, Blanche, [illegible]ughter of Mr. J. F. Twisden, of the Ho[illegible]any's Marine, aged 1 year and 10 months.

[illegible]ta, on Monday, the 4th June, at the [illegible]h Academy, Mr. Thomas Driver, young[illegible]e late John Driver, Esq. of Baboocolly [illegible]ory, Jessore, aged 14 years.

[illegible]th May, William Heath, Esq. H. C. S. [illegible]urgeon, attached to the Depot at Chinsurah.

[illegible] Nusseerabad, on the 16th May, of Cholera, [illegible]a few hours illness, Maria Constantia, the Lady [illegible]apt. George R. Pemberton, 56th Regt. Native [illegible]antry, aged 25 years.

[illegible]n Saugor Roads, on the 31st May, on board the [illegible]on'ble Company's Ship Buckinghamshire, of Consumption, William Longcroft, Esq. Chief Officer of the above Ship, highly esteemed and deeply regretted by all his Brother Officers.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—On Monday, the 11th instant, at St. George's Church, by the Rev. W. Roy, Frederick Darby, Esq. of the 22d Regiment N. I. son of the late Harry Darby, Esq. of the Grange, Hainault Forest, Essex, to Fanny, relict of the late T. E. Higginson, Esq.

On Monday, the 4th Instant, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A. Mr. Thomas Lionel, son of the late Mr. Thomas Lionel, of the Ordnance Department, to Miss Frances Edwards, second Daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel John Edwards of H. M. 80th Foot.

On Monday, the 21st May at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. T. Lewis, M. A. Mr. David Dalton, to Miss Emelia Suares. Daughter of Mr. A. Suares.

Yesterday, at the Vepery Church, by the Rev. Dr. Rottler, Mr. B. Paten to Miss Christiana Grant.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday morning, the Lady of Henry Atkinson, Esq. of a son.

On the 7th June, the Lady of John Moorat, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Cannanore, on the morning of the 7th Instant, the Lady of Captain Calder, 1st European Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Pursewaukum, on the 11th Instant, Mrs. Anne Hill, of a Son.

On Thursday, the 7th June, the Lady of Ensign Hughes, 39th Regt. N. I, of a Son.

At Cuddalore, on the 7th instant, Mrs. Fraser, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 25th May, at Bellary, Lucy, the Lady of Lieutenant Augustus Clarke, Deputy Assistant Commissary General.

At Hingolee, Hyderabad, on the night of the 26th of May, Mary, widow of the late Quarter Master John Stoddard, of His Majesty's 34th Regiment.

At Arcot, on the 1st of June, Anne, daughter of Capt J. Purton, Engineers, aged 10 months.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVENMENT SECURITIES.

JUNE 6, 1827.

TO BUY. Prem.			TO SELL Prem.		
24	8	Remittable	23	8	Disct.
1	4	Old 5 per Cent. Loan	1	12	Disct.
0	2	New ditto ditto	0	12	Disct.
5300	0	Bank of Bengal Share	5100	0	Prem.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	8 0
Ditto on Government Bills	5 0
Interest on Loans on Deposit	7 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 11	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.	1-11½
Bombay 30	Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rs.	86
Madras	ditto, 92 *a* 96 Sa. Rs. per 100 Madras Rupees.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Dollars	per 100 Rupees	206 0
Sovereigns	each ditto	11 4
Guineas	ditto ditto	10 8
Old Gold Mohurs	ditto	18 0

Letters from Tabriz, as late as the 13th February have put us in possession of the following intelligence from Persia:

It appears, that in the depth of winter, when the whole country was covered with snow, General Madadoff attempted a movement, theatening Ardebil and Tebriz. His principal force, consisting of about 6,000 Infantry, with a proportionate train of Artillery, and 4 or 5,000 Cossacks, crossed the Aras, near Aslanduz, on the 7th January, and followed the course of the Karrasoo for some distance. General Madadoff then proceeded by the Samurchaee to Lori the capital of the province of Mishkeen, which he occupied without resistance, and where large stores of grain and fodder fell into his possession. He was joined by Atta Mohammed Khan, the Sirdar of the Shah Siwands, the chief of which tribe, having some time since incurred the displeasure of Abas Mirza, was blinded and confined at Hamedan, but had lately been released and replaced at the head of his tribe.

The other and smaller division of the Russian force, consisting of about 2000 foot, [illegible] a body of Cavalry, attempted to penetrate into Keradagh, by the pass of Kirksu[illegible] were repulsed by the inhabitants, and compelled to re-cross the Aras, with some precipitation. This disaster seems to have caused an alteration in the plains of General Madadoff, who shortly afterwards retraced his steps, and retired beyond the Aras. Atta Mohammed Khan, on his retreat, returned to his allegiance. On the western side, General Sewadzemidzoff had made a forward movement to Kara Kalish, which he had occupied with a force of from 5 to 6,000 regular troops, and some Regiments of Armenians.

Some alarm had been created by the appearance of four Russian sloops of war, off the mouths of the Abrak and Gorgaum, and their communication with Turcoman tribes of that quarter. Reports were current, that a large Russian force was to join the Khan of Khiva, in an invasion of Khorasan.

At the latest date, General Yermaloff was at Sheesha, re-organising the province, and distributing his troops. The irregular horse in the service of Russia, had been dismissed, but ordered to join again in twenty days.

On the side of Persia, Abbas Mirza, although left by the King to his own unassisted resources, had been actively preparing for the possible renewal of hostilities—he had collected in the vicinity of Tabriz, about 30,000 men, and the contingents from Irak, were yet to join. His artillery consisted of 60 pieces of ordnance, admirably equipped, and his arsenal was well provided with Military stores.

At the same time, both the King and the Prince are anxious for peace, and Mirza Mohammed Ali had proceeded to Teflis, apparently upon the business of an exchange of prisoners, but it was fully understood [illegible] powers to open a negociation, and [illegible] to proceed to St. Petersburh, if permitted by the Russian officers in Georgia. He was charged with letters from Abbas Mirza, and the Prime Minister to Count Nesselrode, and other Members of the Russian Government.

Europe.

CARLISLE PATRIOT.—JAN. 6.

FATAL DUEL.—DEATH OF MR. BRIC[illegible]

On the morning of Tuesday Dec. 26, a fatal duel took place at Dublin between Mr. W[illegible] Hayes, an attorney, and Mr. Bric, the well known barrister.

On Sunday preceding, when the Cork Coach had arrived at the Dublin post-office, a group was standing under the piazza, of which Mr. Hayes formed one, Mr. Bric walked suddenly up, and enquiring the state of the poll on the Cork Election [illegible] majority in favour [illegible] that rascal Callagh[illegible] tate at last"; or [illegible] Hayes, who is co[illegible] ghan, instantly rep[illegible] use of such langua[illegible] was a ruffian." There was no altercation. The parties knew each other. They immediately separated, and within half an hour a friend of Mr. Bric's called on his behalf at the lodging of Mr. Hayes, and at the first intervie[illegible] delivered a message, and arrangements we[illegible] for a meeting.

The Police fr[illegible] street offices were in active search gentlemen, and [illegible] succeeded prehending Mr. [illegible] his escape by le[illegible] succeeded in baf[illegible] arrest. The un[illegible] whom he was o[illegible] and also succeed[illegible] the last moment) morning, in a fie[illegible] attended by their friends. The wo[illegible] ments afterward[illegible] The shorts were [illegible] ball from Mr. B[illegible] close to Mr. Hay[illegible] tleman received [illegible] right side. It p[illegible] he soon expired.

THE INQUE[illegible] public house in [illegible] few doors off, wh[illegible] ing a view, the [illegible] where they had [illegible]

Patrick Ly[illegible] transaction, wa[illegible] bed this morning [illegible] go by. He got [illegible] half-p[illegible] Witt[illegible] the [illegible] saw [illegible] ca[illegible] him [illegible] would be [illegible] [illegible] a gent [illegible] firing. The [illegible] sition by him [illegible] the time. T[illegible] rections add[illegible] deceased the [illegible] instant he a[illegible] hand inadv[illegible] right hand, [illegible] distance, as [illegible] parties was [illegible] told that it [illegible] say, "Mal[illegible] parties fired [illegible] was furthest [illegible] opposite the [illegible] the pistols in [illegible] were about [illegible] when they [illegible] tell whether [illegible] ties. When Mr. Bric fell [illegible] man was bid to run away [illegible] to on the ground, saying [illegible] or something like that. [illegible] Witness could not see [illegible] the firing [illegible] pretty lively. [illegible] ness, that the [illegible] named Hayes, he appeared [illegible] or twenty-six. Witness [illegible] ter he was wounded. [illegible] saw the opposite party [illegible] arm. Sa[illegible] to s[illegible] [illegible] b[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 4TH JULY 1827. No. 1935

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT the COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS will in future be held every Thursday morning at 10 o'clock precisely, instead of Monday as heretofore.

By Order of the Court of Petty Sessions,
B. NOTON,
Clerk.

PETTY SESSIONS OFFICE,
JUNE 25TH 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Sheriff's Sale.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the Suit of ABDOOL ALLY ABEDEEN, trading under the Name and firm of SHAIK HUSSIEN ABDOOL RAHIM ABEDEEN SHAIK HUSSIEN..... } *Plaintiff.*

versus.

MULLUCKJEE EBRAMJEE & SHAIK HUSSON WULLY MAHOMED..... } *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT on Friday the 6th day of July, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry the Premises, Articles consisting of Locks, Hinges, Iron Chests, Brass Buttons, and Sundry other Articles in the said Defendants', Shop, situated within the Town wall of Bombay, at Parsee Bazar and in the Neighbourhood of a Shop belonging to ADOMALLY SULTANALLY the Property of the above named defendants.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
30th June. 1827.

Advertisement.

BY virtue of a Writ of Execution issued from the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the cause of JEHANGEER NASSERWANJEE & NOWROJEE NASSERWANJEE, Plaintiffs, against HORMASJEE BHICAJEE MERJEE, CAWASJEE HEERJEE, and NASSERWANJEE HEERJEE trading under the name and firm of BHICAJEE MERJEE and Company, defendants, I hereby request all persons indebted to the said BHICAJEE MERJEE and Co. forthwith to pay the amount of their debts to me, or I shall give instructions to my Solicitor to proceed against them in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay.

F. LEGGETT,
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
26th day of April 1827.

BOMBAY THEATRE.

TO-MORROW the 5th Instant,
WILL BE PERFORMED
THE
Celebrated Terrestrio-infernal-Operatic Extravaganza, yclept
GIOVANNI IN LONDON,

IN which will be introduced many new Scenes, Dresses, Decorations and Performers; among other novelties will be presented a View of the Lower Regions by torch-light,—the River Styx by twilight,—a grand Masquerade by candle-light,—St. Giles's by gaslight,—Charing Cross by blue-light,—and the King's Bench Prison in its true light.

After which the national operatic Melodrama of

ROB ROY,
OR
AULD LANG SYNE.

To begin precisely at Half-past Six.
Places to be taken at the Box Office on Wednesday and Thursday.

Dress Boxes 8 Rs.	Upper Boxes 4 Rs.
Pit..... 6 "	Gallery.... 2 "

GREEN ROOM,
30TH JUNE 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 5th Instant,
AT ONE O'CLOCK
A CHESNUT
ARAB
Buggy Horse.
SIX YEARS OLD
AND
FIFTEEN HAND'S HIGH
Meadows Street, 4th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
To-morrow, the 5th Instant.

NEW Double Barrelled Guns by WESTWOOD; a Can of Arrophostic Shoes, and two Cases of Cotton Handkerchiefs.

Meadows Street, 4th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On Thursday the 12th Instant.
ON ACCOUNT
OF THE
Consignee.
AN INVOICE
OF
HUNTING SADDLES
AND
BRIDLES.

SLIGHTLY damaged, from being badly packed, also Heads and Reins, Sircingles, Cruppers, and Martingales.

The above will be on view for one week.

Meadows Street 4th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY the 12th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF
ELEGANT
LONDON-MADE
CABINET WARE

COMPRISING Morocco Back Gammon Tables complete, Shaving Cases, Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Ne plus ultra Port folios, Morocco ditto, Mahogany Tea Chests, Ladies Dressing Cases, Travelling Cases; Work Boxes, Reticules, Billiard Balls, &c.

The above will be on view from Friday next.

Meadows Street, 4th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 5th Instant,
A BENGAL BUGGY
AND
HARNESS,
AND

A SERVICEABLE Buggy with Shifting Shafts, Convertible into a Curricle.

Meadows Street, 4th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION.
BRASS MOUNTED
STANHOPE,
HARNESS,
PER SET Rs. 140.
PLATED MOUNTED
CARRIAGE,
HARNESS,
PER SET Rs. 450.
Meadows Street, 4th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
A NEW PATENT
GRAND
PIANAFORTE,
BY
R. Wales

PRICE Rs. 1000.
Meadows Street, 4th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST EXPOSED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE
PICTURES.
Belonging to a Gentleman who has left India
viz.

A view in Venice after Cannaletti	Rs. 80
A Small Ditto	60
A Large view of Malta	200
Shepherd and Cattle by Van Gool	80
Shepherd, Shepherdess & Cattle	80
Two Fruit pieces	60
A view of an Ancient Sepulchre at Tivoli in body Colors ..	20
Two views in Rome the Pazza Navonna, and the Church of Santa Crose by Vanvitcilli..	190
Venus caressing Cupid by Palma	300
A drawing after a Picture by Teniers.	80

Meadows Street, 4th July 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
Belonging to a Family, leaving India.

A PAIR of Neat Brass Argaand Hanging Lamps.....	Rs. 150
A Pair of fashionable Couches with Green Moreen Furniture.	200
Four Pictures by Wilkie in Gilt Frames, viz. Village Politicians, Rent Day, Reading the Will and Blind man's Buff.....	200
Six Small Pictures, Swiss Cottages,.....	50
Colored Prints,.....	60
A Portfolio Containing Prints and Pictures.....	100
A Book of Drawing Prints.....	30

Meadows Street, 4th July 1827.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
Just Published by Messrs. PARBURY ALLEN and Co.
LONDON,
In 1 Vol. 4to,

TRAVELS FROM INDIA TO ENGLAND COMPREHENDING a Visit to the Burman Empire, and a Journey through Persia, Asia, Minor, European Turkey &c.

IN THE YEAR 1825-26.

Containing a Chronological Epitome of the late Military Transactions in Ava—an Account of the Proceedings of the present Mission, from the Supreme Government of India to the Court of Tehran—and a Summary of the Causes and Events of the existing War between Russia and Persia.

With Sketches of Natural History, Manners and Customs and illustrated with Maps and Coloured Lithographic Prints.

BY,
JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER Esq. H. P. Late H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, and attached to the Suit of COLONEL MACDONALD KINNEIR K. L. S. Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Tehran.

In 1 Vol, 8vo.
SHIGURF NAMAH-I-VELAET,
Excellent Intelligence, concerning Europe being the TRAVELS of MIRZA ITESA MODEEN.
IN GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE,
Translated from the Original Persian Manuscript into Hindoostanee with an English Version and Notes.
BY,
JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER Esq. H. P. Late H. M. 13th Light Dragoons &c.
WITH A PORTRAIT OF THE MIRZA,

This work it is presumed will not only prove interesting to the general Reader, but will also be a convenient Text Book for the Hindoostanee Student.

(3)

A CARD.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments, to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st Instant, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.

BOMBAY,
15th May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

TICKETS in the 2d CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827 to be had at Messrs SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.'s Office.—Price Rupees 120.

[redacted] to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of All and Singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of CURRUMCHUND METTACHUND late of Bombay HINDOO Deceased may be granted to JADDOWVOW and SEWCOONVERVOW Widows of the Said Deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1827.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

જાહેર • ખબર *

મરનાર • કરમચંદ • મીઠાચંદ • શ્રી • મુમ્બઇનો • રેહવાશી • હીનદુ • ખ્રિસ્તીનાં • માલ • મીલકતનુ • અખતીઆરનામું • લેવાશાહ શ્રી • મુમ્બઇની • જુડીકેટરની • શ્રુપરીમ • કોરટમાં • કે • મરનારની • ૨ વીધવા • નાં મે • જીસ્ટ્રેટવડે • તથા • શીવકુંવરવડે કે • મરનાર • મીસીસ્ચીલ્ડ્રે • હ્રીજ • મલે • કે • વાસ્તે • શરવે • લીકો • હેનાં • વાધશના • હોકે • તેનાવીને • જાહેર • થાકે *

તારીખ • ૨૬ મી • જુન • ૧૮૨૭
ખરીન
કોરટનો • વકીલ *

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.
Bombay, 4th July 1827.

For Passage to London,
THE TEAK SHIP,
TRIUMPH,
OF 600 TONS

WILL Sail for London touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on the 25th July, for Particulars Apply to Capt. GREEN at the Office of MESSRS. P. STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND.
Bombay, 4th July 1827.

For Freight or Passage.
TO LONDON.
THE FINE TEAK SHIP
MAITLAND.
OF 670 TONS
Capt. J. L. Studd.
(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS Superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London in the latter end of July.

Apply to Captain STUDD, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.
Bombay, 4th July 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JUNE 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 217 of 1827.—It appearing that an opinion has been entertained by some individuals of the Native Army that military service to the Hon'ble Company exempts them from territorial impost on any properties belonging to them, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare such opinion to be entirely erroneous, and that under no circumstances whatever are the Native Soldiers entitled to exemption from Territorial or other Taxes upon property which they may possess independent of their military character.

It is also necessary that Natives entering the Honorable Company's Service should be made clearly to understand that Government will not interfere in any dispute which the Sepoys of the Honorable Company's Army may have, either in respect to land, or any other properties within the territories of a Foreign State.

Bombay Castle, 22d June 1827,

No. 218 of 1827—Lieutenant Colonel N. C. May, of the 11th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of twelve months, for the recovery of his health.

[redacted] of 1827.—Surgeon James Orton is appointed to [redacted] charge of the General Hospital at the Presidency until the arrival of Surgeon J. G. Moyle [redacted] ency.

[redacted] of 1827.—Captain W. A. Tate, of the [redacted] is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the [redacted] health, for three years from the date [redacted] ation.

[redacted]ay Castle, 23d June 1827.

[redacted] 1827.—Subedar Major Cooshall, of the [redacted] N. I. is appointed to command the [redacted] ttunghur.

[redacted]y Castle, 25th June 1827.

[redacted] 1827.—Captain C. Newport, acting [redacted] the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, [redacted] to the Presidency from the Cape of [redacted] Honourable Governor in Council [redacted] to permit him to join the Revenue [redacted] t.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1827,

No. 223 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the undermentioned officers of the Deccan Survey Department be placed at the disposal of his His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty, from the 1st proximo.

Captain G. P. LeMessurier, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. R. Shortreed, 14th Do. Do.
Lieut. W. N. Smee, 5th Do. D.
Lieut. H. Hart, 6th Do. Do.
Lieut. C. Benbow, 15th Do. Do.
(on leave of absence at the Cape of Good Hope)

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1827.

No. 227 of 1827.—Captain G. P. LeMessurier, of the 14th Regiment N. I. is appointed to act as third Assistant Commissary General Poona Bivision of the Army, during the absence of Captain Campbell at sea on sick certificate, and to join the Department on the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JULY 1827.

We have, with no ordinary labour, condensed a portion of the reported debates upon the important question of Catholic emancipation. It is enough we conceive for the present, and be shall continue the speeches in succeeding numbers.

The Brig Warwick, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the [redacted] May, has brought a report of a war bet[redacted]n and England. The packet Ves[redacted] the intelligence, had reached R[redacted] evening preceding, so that C[redacted] nformant, the Boarding Off[redacted] e any particulars.

This news seems at first sight very questionable; but considering the means which that Officer probably possessed, of acquiring the earliest, and best intelligence, that reaches Rio by Sea; we are inclined to think more of this, than most other channels thro' which rumours usually run.

The degree of probability of a war between England and Spain is we think as variable as the weather Cock, influenced as it must be by every puff of intelligence, and under this impression, we see no reason to doubt the above report, on that score. We [redacted] the patience of our Readers in [redacted] them our view of the state of the [redacted] affairs at the latest period to wh[redacted] authentic intelligence.

Treachery was making fearful [redacted]s amongst the Portuguese people. No man could trust his Brother!

Important state papers were captured with the Camp of the rebel Leader Viscount de Montealegre, which implicated several of the Constitutional Cortes and Ministers, and by which numerous inferior agents were discovered to be carrying on their schemes in Lisbon. Ferdinand of Spain and the Queen mother of Portugal are the principal movers of these plots. The Priesthood are weaning the minds of the people from their Sovereign, and their liberties; the Portuguese nation is now decidedly hostile to the Constitution. It may be doubted whether the mass of the people ever cared for, or wished to have such a charter, though had they been left to themselves, they would not probably have opposed it. The undermining arts of Priest craft; together with the influence of the majority of the nobles, have however turned their indifference into rooted dislike. A few nobles and the unbigoted, of the mid[redacted] classes alone adhere to it. It thus becom[redacted] question in how far we are justified in [redacted] porting, by the exhibition of British Tro[redacted] to a cause noble which the great mass of [redacted] Portuguese people are inimical, and which if [redacted] to itself, would inevitably fall to the ground. While such was the state of Portugal, Spa[redacted] at the time of the latest intelligence, mu[redacted] either have set about in earnest to put dow[redacted] the Portuguese rebels, all of whom were with[redacted] in its limits, or have openly gone hand in hand with them; since the British Troops had taken the field against them, and had even it was said, a sharp *rencontre* with them; and it was not to be supposed that Sir Ha[redacted] Clinton would respect the Spanish frontier, if it was made, as it hitherto has been done, a fortress of safety and succour to the rebels. Hence at such a Crisis the greater probability of decisive news of war, or no war.

On the whole therefore, we are inclined to place some faith in the rumour of war, and if we advert to the well known policy of the Bourbons—the countenance which Don Miguel received in 1824 from the French Monarch, just after he had attempted by wresting the reis of Govt. from his father's hand, to secure the succession of the Portuguese Crown to himself—the doubtful claim of Don Pedro by the old Constitutional laws of Portugal to hold that Crown in conjuction with his Empire of Brazil, or his right to dictate a Charter to the people. The barefaced assistance which Spain has afforded the Portuguese Royalists or rebels, notwithstanding the solemn protestations to the contrary—the continued rumours of indirect assistance by France,—the approximation of French and Spanish troops to the frontiers of Portugal—if taking all these circumstances into consideration (and many others may be produced) surprize may be excited, should War be not the consequence.

As an elucidation of the affair between certain Members of the legal profession, recorded in our last, we publish in so far as we could collect. the proceedings of the Supreme Court on Monday last relative to this interesting subject.

In attempting to cite the speeches of the learned Judges, we can hardly hope to present them to our Readers, in the eloquent and energetic manner in which they were deli[redacted] have formed a just conception of [redacted] necessary to hear them deli[redacted]

Mr. Dewar as Counsel for [redacted] played great legal talent [redacted] support of the Motions he [redacted] Court. Mr. Dewar promises f[redacted] chastened manner, to becom[redacted] to the Bombay Bar. We ob[redacted]d Mr. Graham in Court, he employed no Counsel, nor had he any noticeof the intended motion.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY 2D JULY.

This morning a motion was submitted to the Court at the instance of Mr. Parry, a Barrister of the Court, against Mr. Graham a Solicitor, calling upon that Gentleman to answer certain matters contained in an affidavit. The Court intimated, that possessed as they were of the facts of this case, having recently required Mr. Graham to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace, they saw no individual feature in it, to induce the Court to listen to the present application; since that summary mode of proceeding on the part of the Court was alone confined to any mal-practices committed by Attorneys and Solicitors towards their clients; in the present, case there was no one circumstance on which to ground such a pretence, the Court therefore could not allow the affidavit to be read, and the application was in consequence refused.

A short time after, another motion, (also at the instance of Mr. Parry) was made to the Court for a rule to she[redacted] why a criminal information sho[redacted] against Mr. Graham upo[redacted] ts; they were then read [redacted] rmation of th[redacted] which we submi[redacted] reade[redacted] in ou[redacted] ph Rice, and Sir [redacted] severally of op[redacted] pplied for, should be [redacted] that the, only course [redacted] to Mr. Parry, if he shou[redacted] able, was by Indictment, and o[redacted] t the matter was purely of a pe[redacted] ture.

In disposing of this last motion, the learned Judges animadverted in strong terms on the erroneous conceptions which Mr. Parry laboured under, and adverted to the uncourteous course he had pursued. The Hon,ble Sir Ralph Rice condemned every step Mr. P. had taken, and dwelt with considerable energy on the irritating circumstance of Mr. Parry sending his Purvoe to Mr. Graham. His Lordship said he was astounded at the allegations contained in Mr. Parry's affidavit, disavowing, any intention of insult; for, he conceived, that no human being besides Mr. Parry, could have supposed such a channel of communication was not calculated to produce the most irritating feelings: Considering the relations of life, in which the parties stood to each other, it would certainly appear that it could not fail to be offensive, and was most uncourteous from one Gentleman to another. It appeared to his Lordship that Mr. Parry [redacted]uld have deputed some friend profes[redacted] otherwise, to ha[redacted] enquired [redacted] nding. The course [redacted] most singular; [redacted] Parry who, in his [redacted] pinion" without [redacted] arry was the [redacted]. The Papers [redacted] ry he with[redacted] asked and he [redacted] The learned [redacted] e motion.

[redacted] lers that to[redacted] med at our [redacted] nclude with [redacted] ve the feli[redacted] ance which [redacted] Journal of

[redacted] e acted at [redacted] tant. We [redacted] ears, but [redacted] lorous as [redacted] astically [redacted] it—is the [redacted] pitality. [redacted] asantly

Like [redacted] reast;
The G[redacted]
And t[redacted]

excite[redacted] rt
from t[redacted] B
ROY is [redacted] of
that na[redacted] ve had a peep
into gre[redacted] , is most judicious, all
the lead[redacted] haracters having been bestowed on men of known talent while great attention has been paid to the filling of the minor parts.

The operatic drama is to be preceded by a very amusing musical piece called "*Giovanni in London.*"

"We all have seen him in the pantomine"
"Sent to the devils some what 'ere his time,"

but in this extravaganza "our old friend, Don Juan" is brought from the shades below to exhibit certain pranks in the famous city of London! The piece has every thing to recommend it:—it is very humorous, full of parodies of popular songs, and particularly ingenious in its construction. It was played with wonderful success for 150 nights in London, and although originally brought out [redacted] a minor Theatre, was deem[redacted] planting [redacted] it was [redacted] Giovanni [redacted] matter, [redacted] all the [redacted] pung[redacted] [redacted] ost fastidious ear [redacted] therefore witness its representation without finding the slightest cause of offence.—*Iris.*

We present our Readers with a report of some recent Law Trials at the Courts at Westminster they possess the usual *atrocious features* which characterize such cases, and are important as throwing some instructive light on the Law of Libel.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS—Lieut C. Johnson, 2d B[redacted] Regt.
Asst. Surg. [redacted]

[redacted] NICLE

[redacted] (Free Tra[redacted]
[redacted] ondon and

A CARD.

BORJORJEE NANABHOY Surviving Partner of the Firm of KEMPT and CO. takes this opportunity of publicly offering his very grateful acknowledgments, to such Gentlemen as have kindly and promptly remitted the Balances of their respective Accounts in conformity with the request preferred in the Advertisement which first appeared under date the 14th February last.

ADVERTISEMENT.

UPWARDS of three Months having elapsed since the death of the late Mr. RODNEY KEMPT, of the Firm of KEMPT AND CO. without collection of debts having been made to any extent worth notice, although solicited in the most earnest manner, by Public Advertisement and private appeal; The Executors therefore beg to give this public notification, to persons indebted to the concern, that, if satisfactory arrangements are not made for the liquidation of their debts by parties attached to this Presidency, on or before the 31st Instant, and those under other Presidencies on or before the 31st August next, they will be most reluctantly compelled in Justice to the Creditors of the Estate, the widow and children of the late Mr. KEMPT, and to themselves, painful as the alternative will be to place their demands against such as have not fulfilled, the object of this Advertisement in the hands of their solicitor with instructions to enforce payment.

(Signed) BURJORJEE NANABHOY,
Surviving Partner for himself and the Executors of the late Mr. R. Kempt.

BOMBAY,
15th May 1827.

TICKETS in the 2ND CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827, are to be had at the Office of MESSRS. RANKEN AND SAUNDERS. PRICE Rs. 120.

TICKETS in the 2d CALCUTTA LOTTERY of 1827 to be had at Messrs SHOTTON MALCOLM AND CO.'s Office.—Price Rupees 120.

A to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of All and Singular the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of CURRUMCHUND METTACHUND late of Bombay HINDOO Deceased may be granted to JADDOWVOW and SEWCOONVERVOW Widows of the Said Deceased, all persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 26th day of June 1827.

BROWNE,
PROCTOR.

અરજ ખબર *

મરનાર•કરમચંદ• પીઠાચંદ• શ્રી•મુમ
ખઇનો•રેવાશી•હીનદુ•ધિાગીનાં•મા
લ•મીલકતનુ• અખતીઆરનાંમું•લેવાશારૂ
શ્રી•મુમખઇની• જુડીકેટરની• કપરીમ•
કોરટમો•ફિ મરનારની• ર વીધવા•નાં
મે•જડાવવઉ• તથા• શીવકું વરવઉફિ અ
રજ•કીધીછેને•હમોને•મલે•ફિવાસતે•શર
વે•લીધો•હેનાં•વાધશતા•હોઈ•તેનાંવોને•
જણેર•થાઈ *

તારીખ• ૨૬ મી•જુન•૧૮૨૭
ખરીન
કોરટનો•વકીલ*

FOR SALE

AT THE

GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Bombay, 4th July 1827.

For Passage to London,

THE TEAK SHIP,

TRIUMPH,

OF 600 TONS

WILL Sail for London touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, on the 25th July, for Particulars Apply to Capt. GREEN at the Office of MESSRS. P. STEWART AND CO. or to Mr. H. L. GUILLEMAND.

Bombay, 4th July 1827.

For Freight or Passage.

TO LONDON.
THE FINE TEAK SHIP

MAITLAND.

OF 670 TONS

Capt. J. L. Studd.

(OF THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S SERVICE.)

HAS Superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will sail for London in the latter end of July.

Apply to Captain STUDD, at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 4th July 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST JUNE 1827.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 217 of 1827.—It appearing that an opinion has been entertained by some individuals of the Native Army that military service to the Hon'ble Company exempts them from territorial impost on any properties belonging to them, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare such opinion to be entirely erroneous, and that under no circumstances whatever are the Native Soldiers entitled to exemption from Territorial or other Taxes upon property which they may possess independent of their military character.

It is also necessary that Natives entering the Honorable Company's Service should be made clearly to understand that Government will not interfere in any dispute which the Sepoys of the Honorable Company's Army may have, either in respect to land, or any other properties within the territories of a Foreign State.

Bombay Castle, 22d June 1827,

No. 218 of 1827—Lieutenant Colonel N. C. Maw, of the 11th Regiment N. I., is allowed a furlough to the Cape of Good Hope for a period of twelve months, for the recovery of his health.

of 1827.—Surgeon James Orton is appointed to charge of the General Hospital at the until the arrival of Surgeon J. G. Moyle Presidency.

of 1827.—Captain W. A. Tate, of the is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the his health, for three years from the date ification.

Bombay Castle, 23d June 1827.

1827.—Subedar Major Cooshall, of the N. I. is appointed to command the of Ruttunghur.

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1827.

1827.—Captain C. Newport, acting to the Revenue Surveyor in Guzerat, to the Presidency from the Cape of Hope, the Honourable Governor in Council pleased to permit him to join the Revenue Guzerat.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1827,

No. 223 of 1827.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the undermentioned officers of the Deccan Survey Department be placed at the disposal of his His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty, from the 1st proximo.

Captain G. P. LeMessurier, 4th Regt. N. I.
Lieut. R. Shortreed, 14th Do. Do.
Lieut. W. N. Smee, 5th Do. D.
Lieut. H. Hart, 6th Do. Do.
Lieut. C. Benbow, 15th Do. Do.
(on leave of absence at the Cape of Good Hope)

Bombay Castle, 28th June 1827.

No. 227 of 1827.—Captain G. P. LeMessurier, of the 14th Regiment N. I. is appointed to act as third Assistant Commissary General Poona Bivision of the Army, during the absence of Captain Campbell at sea on sick certificate, and to join the Department on the 1st proximo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH JULY 1827.

We have, with no ordinary labour, condensed a portion of the reported debates upon the important question of Catholic emancipation. It is enough we conceive for the present, and be shall continue the speeches in succeeding numbers.

The Brig Warwick, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 5th May, has brought a report of a war between Spain and England. The packet Vessel, [illegible] the intelligence, had reached [illegible] evening preceding, so that [illegible] informant, the Boarding Off[illegible]e any particulars.

This news seems at first sight very questionable; but considering the means which that Officer probably possessed, of acquiring the earliest, and best intelligence, that reaches Rio by Sea; we are inclined to think more of this, than most other channels thro' which rumours usually run.

The degree of probability of a war between England and Spain is we think as variable as the weather Cock, influenced as it must be by every puff of intelligence, and under this impression, we see no reason to doubt the above report, on that score. We crave the patience of our Readers in laying before them our view of the state of the [illegible] affairs at the latest period to which [illegible] authentic intelligence.

Treachery was making fearful [illegible] amongst the Portuguese people. No man could trust his Brother!

Important state papers were captured with the Camp of the rebel Leader Viscount de Montealegre, which implicated several of the Constitutional Cortes and Ministers, and by which numerous inferior agents were discovered to be carrying on their schemes in Lisbon. Ferdinand of Spain and the Queen mother of Portugal are the principal movers of these plots. The Priesthood are weaning the minds of the people from their Sovereign, and their liberties; the Portuguese nation is now decidedly hostile to the Constitution. It may be doubted whether the mass of the people ever cared for, or wished to have such a charter, though had they been left to themselves, they would not probably have opposed it. The undermining arts of Priest craft; together with the influence of the majority of the nobles, have however turned their indifference into rooted dislike. A few nobles and the unbigoted, of the middling classes alone adhere to it. It thus becomes a question in how far we are justified in supporting, by the exhibition of British Troops, to a cause noble which the great mass of the Portuguese people are inimical, and which if left to itself, would inevitably fall to the ground.—While such was the state of Portugal, Spain at the time of the latest intelligence, must either have set about in earnest to put down the Portuguese rebels, all of whom were within its limits, or have openly gone hand in hand with them; since the British Troops had taken the field against them, and had even it was said, a sharp *rencontre* with them; and it was not to be supposed that Sir Harry Clinton would respect the Spanish frontier, if it was made, as it hitherto has been done, a fortress of safety and succour to the rebels. Hence at such a Crisis the greater probability of decisive news of war, or no war.

On the whole therefore, we are inclined to place some faith in the rumour of war, and if we advert to the well known policy of the Bourbons—the countenance which Don Miguel received in 1824 from the French Monarch, just after he had attempted by wresting the reis of Govt. from his father's hand, to secure the succession of the Portuguese Crown to himself—the doubtful claim of Don Pedro by the old Constitutional laws of Portugal to hold that Crown in conjuction with his Empire of Brazil, or his right to dictate a Charter to the people. The barefaced assistance which Spain has afforded the Portuguese Royalists or rebels, notwithstanding the solemn protestations to the contrary—the continued rumours of indirect assistance by France,—the approximation of French and Spanish troops to the frontiers of Portugal—if taking all these circumstances into consideration (and many others may be produced) surprize may be excited, should War be not the consequence.

As an elucidation of the affair between certain Members of the legal profession, recorded in our last, we publish in so far as we could collect. the proceedings of the Supreme Court on Monday last relative to this interesting subject.

In attempting to cite the speeches of the learned Judges, we can hardly hope to present them to our Readers, in the eloquent and energetic manner in which they were delivered, so as to have formed a just conception of their merits necessary to hear them delivered.

Mr. Dewar as Counsel for Mr. Parry displayed great legal talent and ingenuity in support of the Motions he submitted to the Court. Mr. Dewar promises from his [illegible] yet chastened manner, to become an ornament to the Bombay Bar. We observed Mr. Graham in Court, he employed no Counsel, nor had he any noticeof the intended motion.

SUPREME COURT.—MONDAY 2D JULY.

This morning a motion was submitted to the Court at the instance of Mr. Parry, a Barrister of the Court, against Mr. Graham a Solicitor, calling upon that Gentleman to answer certain matters contained in an affidavit. The Court intimated, that possessed as they were of the facts of this case, having recently required Mr. Graham to enter into a recognizance to keep the peace, they saw no individual feature in it, to induce the Court to listen to the present application; since that summary mode of proceeding on the part of the Court was alone confined to any mal-practices committed by Attorneys and Solicitors towards their clients; in the present, case there was no one circumstance on which to ground such a pretence, the Court therefore could not allow the affidavit to be read, and the application was in consequence refused.

A short time after, another motion, (also at the instance of Mr. Parry) was made to the Court for a rule to shew [illegible] why a criminal information should [illegible] against Mr. Graham upon [illegible]ts; they were then read [illegible] information of the [illegible] which we submit[illegible] reader[illegible] in our last.

The learned [illegible]ph Rice, and Sir Charles Chambe[illegible] severally of opinion, that the Rule now applied for, should be refused, and intimated that the, only course of proceeding open to Mr. Parry, if he should deem it advisable, was by Indictment, and observed that the matter was purely of a penal nature.

In disposing of this last motion, the learned Judges animadverted in strong terms on the erroneous conceptions which Mr. Parry laboured under, and adverted to the uncourteous course he had pursued. The Hon.ble Sir Ralph Rice condemned every step Mr. P. had taken, and dwelt with considerable energy on the irritating circumstance of Mr. Parry sending his Purvoe to Mr. Graham. His Lordship said he was astounded at the allegations contained in Mr. Parry's affidavit, disavowing, any intention of insult; for, he conceived, that no human being besides Mr. Parry, could have supposed such a channel of communication was not calculated to produce the most irritating feelings: Considering the relations of life, in which the parties stood to each other, it would certainly appear that it could not fail to be offensive, and was most uncourteous from one Gentleman to another. It appeared to his Lordship that Mr. Parry should have deputed some friend professional [illegible] otherwise, to have enquired into [illegible]nding. The course Mr. P[illegible] most singular; Mr. G[illegible] Parry who, in his affida[illegible] opinion" without the [illegible]airy was the [illegible]. The Papers [illegible]rry he with[illegible] asked and he [illegible] The learned [illegible] motion.

[illegible]ders that to-[illegible]med at our [illegible]nclude with [illegible]ve the feli-[illegible]ance which [illegible] Journal of

[illegible]e acted at [illegible]tant. We [illegible]ears, but it [illegible]lorous as the [illegible]astically attached [illegible]it is the land of [illegible]pitality. Any [illegible]asantly bring[illegible]

"[illegible]

Like [illegible]reast;
The Ca[illegible]
And the [illegible]

excites in [illegible] part from [illegible] ROB ROY is [illegible] of that name. [illegible]ave had a peep into green room affairs, is most judicious, all the leading characters having been bestowed on men of known talent while great attention has been paid to the filling of the minor parts.

The operatic drama is to be preceded by a very amusing musical piece called "*Giovanni in London.*"

"We all have seen him in the pantomine"
"Sent to the devils some what 'ere his time,"

but in this extravaganza "our old friend, Don Juan" is brought from the shades below to exhibit certain pranks in the famous city of London! The piece has every thing to recommend it:—it is very humorous, full of parodies of popular songs, and particularly ingenious in its construction. It was played with wonderful success for 150 nights in London, and although originally brought out [illegible] a minor Theatre, was deemed [illegible] planting [illegible] it was [illegible]ovanni [illegible]natter, [illegible]ll the [illegible]pung-[illegible]ost fastidious ear [illegible] therefore witness its representation without finding the slightest cause of offence.—*Iris.*

We present our Readers with a report of some recent Law Trials at the Courts at Westminster they possess the usual *atrocious features* which characterize such cases, and are important as throwing some instructive light on the Law of Libel.

BOMBAY

ARRIVALS—Lieut C. Johnson, 2d [illegible] Regt.
Asst Surgn J. Grant, Medl [illegible]

[illegible]NICLE

(Free Tra[illegible]
[illegible]ondon and

Do. Ship Pascoa, H. Cathre, Com. from Calcutta, Left Pilot 25th April.

July 1st The H. C. Ship of War Coote, Lieut. F. W. Greer, Commander from Bassadore 19th June.

Passengers per Pascoa.—Capt. Wyndham H. C. Marine Rich. Craggs Esq. Free Merchant.

Per H. C. Ship of War Coot.—Lieut. Powell on Sick certificate, Mr. Jolliff Purser of the H. C. C. Benares.

DEPARTURES.—June 26th The H. C. Ship Bridgewater, J. R. Manderson Esq. Capt. to China.

Do. Ship Charles Forbes, Thos. Bryden, Com. to China.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Triumph, for London.
Maitland, for ditto.
Lowther Castle, for ditto.
Hythe, for China } H. C.
Atlas, for ditto. }
Charles, Grant for ditto.
Cornwallis, for ditto.
Edmonstone, for ditto.
Duke of Bedford for Buss orah.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL AT KEDGEREE.—JUNE 9TH AND 10TH 1827.

The H C. Ship Inglis, Captain S. Serle, from England 14th February, and Madras 4th June.

June 11th The English Ship Penang Merchant, Capt. J. Mitchenson, from Bussorah 24th April, Bombay 16th May and Madras 31st May.

June 13th The H. C. Ship Scaleby Castle, Captain D. R. Newall, from London 11th February.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

Per H. C. Ship Inglis, from England.—W. H. Martin, W. Beachen and Thomas Bruce Esquires, Writers; T. W. Alexander. Esq. Free Merchant; Alexander Bryce, Esq. Assistant Surgeon; Messrs. T. T. Wilson, W. T. Alexander, Thomas Keddett and James Keymer, Volunteer Pilot.

Per Ship Penang Merchant, from Bombay.—Mrs. Stewart and Child.

Per H. C. Ship Scaleby Castle, from London.—Mrs. M. McKenzie, Mrs. M. Tovey and Mrs. Bruce, Misses Tovey, Sarah Morton and Mary Ann Terry; Major Tovey, H. M. 31st Regt.; Wm. Bruce, Esq. and Wm. Bruce, Esq. Junr. Messrs. D. M. Robertson and George Parburry. Lieutenant R. R. Hughes, D. McLeod, Esq. Civil Service; Cadets W. H. Humfry, Edward Christie, C. J. H. Serrean, E. Mackintosh, Nugent Alexander Mackintosh and W. H. Ellis, Mr. James Dance, Volunteer Pilot Service; Messrs. George Hudson, and Charles Cashmore and Mrs. Cashmore.

DEPARTURES FROM TOWN.

The English Ship Clansman, Captain J. Snowden, for Liverpool.

The English Ship Speke, Captain R. Harrison, for Rangoon.

The English Brig Jessie, Capt. Thomas Boag, for Rangoon.

STATIONS OF VESSELS IN THE RIVER.
12TH JUNE, 1827.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.—Woodford and William Wilson, remain.—Hammon Shaw and Clansman, outward bound, remain.

NEW ANCHORAGE.—H. C. Ships Repulse,—Herefordshire.—Duke of York,—Buckinghamshire,—Vansittart,—Windsor and Inglis remain.

SAUGOR.—Constance (F.) and John, gone to Sea.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 13, Brig L'Actif, D. Chevelour, from Bordeaux 29th September, and Bombay 27th May; 15, Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, from Bombay 29th May; 16, Ship Nerbuddah, F. Patrick, from Bombay 1st June; 18, Ship John Adam, E. Dew, from Bombay 4th June.

DEPARTURES.—June 13, Brig Bucephalus, M. F. Crisp, for Amherst; 15, Brig Britannia, M. Gonsalves, for the Northern Ports and Calcutta; 19, Ship Hashmy, S. Lee, for Covelong; do. Ship Nerbudda, F. Patrick, for Eskapilly and Calcutta; do Ship La Noemi, C. Cunat, for the Mauritius; 20, Ship John Adam, E. Dew, for Calcutta.

Vessels in the Roads, 20th June.

H. M. Ship Pandora, Captain W. C. Jervoise.
H. M. Ship Hind, Captain J. J. Furneax.
H. C. Ship Bombay, Captain J. Charitie.
Ship General Palmer, Captain F. Truscott.
Brig Caraqueno, Captain M. J. Pientzenuver.
Brig Regia, Captain Charles Kail.
Brig L'actif, Captain D. Chevelour.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.—Early on Wednesday morning the 27th Instant, Louisa Marianna, the infant daughter of A. J. Kerr Esq. aged one year.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on the 5th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Wm. Eales, James A. Walker, Esq. to Miss Felicianna Da Costa.

At Calcutta, on the 9th June, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Wm. Eales, Mr. William Tomkyns, Assistant in the office of Accountant Board of Revenue, to Miss Maria Louisa Desplannes.

At Calcutta, on Tuesday the 12th June, at St. Stevens Church, by the Reverend Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Robert Vincent Reynolds, to Miss Ann, the second Daughter of the late Mr. White.

BIRTHS.—At Chittagong, on the 2d June, the Lady of Captain Ed. Marquard, of a Son and heir.

At Midnapore, on the 5th June, the Lady of Lieut. Stewart, 22d Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Merut, on the 26th May, the Lady of Lieut.-Colonel Baumgarot, H. M. 31st Foot of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Howrah, on Monday, the 11th June, Master George Norton, aged 14 years and 6 months.

At Beerbhoon, Mr. Henry Parry, after a lingering sickness of about nine years.

At Calcutta, on the 5th June, Master John Hicks Marsack, aged 14 years.

At Calcutta, on 7th June, Mrs. Ann Stockman. Wife of Mr. John Stockman, Harbour Master aged 30 years.

At Sea, on board the H. C. Ship *Prince Regent* on the 30th January last, John Hastings Halhed, the eldest Son of N. J. Halhed, Esq. C. S.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.—At the Vepery Church, on Saturday the 9th June, by the Rev. Dr. Rottler, Mr. William Cooke, to Miss Magdalene Hopson.

BIRTH.—At the Presidency, on the 7th Instant, Mrs. Thomas Hughes, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Kamptee, near Nagpoor, on the evening of Thursday the 7th of June, Lieut. and Quarter Master M. G. Fitzgerald, of the 41st Regiment, very sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers.

On the 13th June, at the House of his Grandmother Mrs. General Hall, at Pondicherry, John Arthur, the infant son of J. MacLeod, Esq.

Madras.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Wednesday, June 20.

Six per Cent Bengal Remittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 Sicca Rupees.....26¼ *Premium.*

At a Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....24¾ *Premium.*

Five per Cent Bengal Unremittable Loan.

At the Rate of Subscription, viz. 350 Madras Rupees per 335 sicca Rupees.....⅞ *Premium*

At the Rate prevailing among Merchants and Brokers in buying and selling Public Securities, viz. 106½ Madras Rupees per 100 Sicca Rupees.....2⅛ *Discount*

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival last evening of the H. C. Ship *Waterloo*, Captain W. Manning, from Plymouth the 18th March.

Passengers.—Mrs. Oakes, Mr. Clapham, Mrs. Daniel, Mrs. Dawson, Miss Watson; T. A. Oakes, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Clapham; Lieut. Col. M'Caskell, H. M. 89th Regt.; Captain Daniel, Captain Dawson, Lieut. Twigg, Ensigns Dew, Glover, Wilson, and Lee, Asst. Surgeon Carline; Messrs. W. A. D. Inglis, T. L. Strange, R. Grots, G. Bird; Messrs. G. Haine, W. H. Ricketts, W. Taylor, W. R. Annesley, F. G. Cotton, S. W. Stennah, A. Douglas, Step. Croft, E. Lanford, F. G. Lascelles J. H. Macpherson, Cadets; Mr. C. H. Freeman, Cadet, died 9th April; Mr. P. Birdman, Cadet, died 25th April; and 300 Rank and File.

The *Waterloo* left England nine days after the *Bombay* had taken her departure.

Madras Govt. Gaz. June 21.

The Ship *Diadem* Captain Cotgrave, from Bombay, reached Cork on the 26th February.

H. M. Ship *Ocean* from Lisbon arrived at Portsmouth on the 27th February, bringing over Lord Beresford.

The American Navy was equipping with all despatch, said to be in consequence of a contemplated act of reprisal on France.

EUROPE.

The *Count Maubreuil*, who knocked Prince Talleyrand down at St. Denis, has been tried for that outrage, found guilty, and sentenced to five years imprisonment, to pay 500 francs, to be under the *surveilance* of the Police for *ten* years, and to give security to the amount of 3000 francs.

"The only foreign news of much interest received this week is from the other side of the Atlantic, and contained in letters from Colombia to the 7th of January, inclusive. By these we learn, that on the second of the same month, Bolivar and General Paez met at Valencia, where the latter submitted himself intirely to the Liberator, who immediately bestowed upon him the title of "High or Superior Chief of Colombia;" under which denomination he is to hold the next military rank in the Republic to Bolivar. Thus happily has terminated a rising feud which might have been attended with the most serious consequences; a result which affords another striking proof of the ascendancy acquired by the talent, patriotism, and disinterestedness of the eminent, man whose personal interference has proved so promptly effective. It appears by a statement in the Jamaica papers, from Mr. Henderson, the British Consul-General at Bogote, that the import duty on goods for home consumption was to be raised from three to five per cent., to take place on the 15th of February.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

The attention of Mr. Peel, it is known, has, for a long time past, been directed to the present state of the Penal Code. In furtherance of this object, there has been printing at the Government Press, a series of documents, styled "the Criminal Code." This Code contains a digest of the judicial decisions; a consolidation and condensation of the enactments; the opinions of the text writers; the law of Scotland and of France; suggestions for the amendment of each particular title of the Criminal Law; a paper containing the general principles that should govern in the formation of a Code of Criminal Jurisprudence, and ascertaining, by comparison, in what particulars the English system, first in the abstract, and then in relation to existing circumstances, is perfect or imperfect, and the last portion, which is the Code itself, reducing the common or unwritten law to writing, and bringing the Criminal Jurisprudence of the country, Common and Statute, into a single law. This plan has been drawn up by A. Hammond, Esq. under the directions of the Home Secretary, and is at present privately circulating in the different circuits.

The principles upon which this Digest has been framed are *First*, An abstract is given, which consists of two branches—1. The general rule or exception which the case warrants and, 2. The reasons of the rule or exception. *Secondly*, The case is subjoined at length, to afford a medium for verifying the fidelity of the abstract; to afford, too, and illustration of the rule, and to render unnecessary any reference to the Reports.

The distribution of the contents of each article is thus:—1. A table of contents. 2. A table of the names of the cases cited or referred to. 3. A table of the books and opinions cited. 4. A table of the Statutes consolidated or referred to. 5. The Code itself, consisting of so many sections. The first section is entitled the Introduction, and is chiefly historical. The remaining sections, except the last, contain the digest of judicial decisions, and the consolidation of the enactments. The last section contains a summary of the law, as contained in the preceding sections. 6. The verbal index of reference. And, lastly, the Appendix, containing the process by which the enactments have been consolidated, of which process a general explanation is contained in the Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Criminal Law of England, dated April 2, 1824.

Besides this Code, there is a series of papers called "The Consolidation of the Criminal Laws; Offences against Property." The distribution of these documents has been the same as of those printed by the Record Commission, with the difference, that a certain number of copies have been allotted for the use of the profession, in the hopes that it may occassion suggestions for the improvement of the laws from as many sources as possible. The copies have been placed in the hands of the following gentlemen, to whom each title as it is printed off will be transmitted:—Mr. Edwards Goulburn, of the Midland Circuit; Mr. M'Mahon, of the Oxford Circuit; Mr. H. Jeremy, of the Western Circuit; Mr. Joy, of the Northern Circuit; Mr. Abraham, of the Home Circuit; and Mr. Hicks, of the Norfolk Circuit—in all 36 copies of each title.

The printing of the division of the Code, which relates to offences against property, is nearly finished, and contains the following titles:—1. Burglary; 2. Housebreaking; 3. Church Robbing; 4. Simple Larceny; 5. Robbery; 6. Receipt of Stolen Goods; 7. Advertising for Stolen Goods; 8. Taking Reward to help to Stolen Goods; 9. Frand; 10. Coining; 11. Forgery; 12 Mischief, including Arson; 13. Restitution; 14. Compensation; and 15. The Game Laws. Another division will be sent to the press, entitled *Procedure*, understanding that term as generical, and applying it to the criminal mode of proceeding. The Law of Procedure is the most important, the most extensive, the most intricate, and as it now stands, the most defective of the whole criminal law. Accordingly, the greatest pains have been taken with this part of the Code, and the most sweeping alterations suggested. It embraces as well the civil as the criminal mode of business, the two being so intimately connected that it is impossible, in a satisfactory manner, to treat of or to reform either by itself.

Besides the two divisions, "offences against property," and "Procedure," there are two others, namely, "offences against the person," and "offences against the State." From the exertions which the King's Printers have made and from the state of the copy at present, it will not be long before the whole is in print. And after the completion of these parts, Mr. Hammond intends to proceed with Civil Law, in the same way. In the arrangement, a primary object has been not only to bring under view every thing that has been enacted by the Legislature, decided by the Courts, and laid down by authoritative writers, but so to arrange the matter, as to suggest more readily, and more distinctly, the question, whether the law shall remain in its present state, or undergo alteration. To furnish a ready mode of ascertaining the doctrine upon any particular point, a verbal index has been subjoined refering as well to the body or text of the work as to the notes below. Another object in this arrangement, has been to render it useful to those engaged in the administration of justice, by giving a view of the whole doctrine of law, and by rendering any reference to the statutes, reports, or authoritative writers unnecessary, since they will all be found in this Code, and to furnish a document in which the whole body of the law, upon any given subject, may be found, whether the information be sought by the historian, the antiquary, or the lawyer.

The preparation of these documents will occupy some time, but from the facilities for completing the undertaking, which the Government are affording Mr. Hammond, little doubt is entertained, that ere long, this most valuable work will be completed.—*Morning Paper.*

CAPTAIN LYON.

There are some persons who, in the course of life, seem particularly subject to misfortune and, born to endure a more than ordinary share of those casualties and sufferings to which all are liable. This is wonderfully exemplified in the life of one of the bravest and most able officers of the present day, Captain Lyon. This gentleman, after having spent some time in our service on the coast of Africa was, appointed to command part of the expedition to the North Pole; which latter service we all know how he performed; in both, however, he did not confine himself to the mere duties of his appointment. Two able works have been given to the public, briefly and manfully relating the occurrences of both those services. Possessing the finer accomplishments of a traveller, still his claims as an able and experienced officer were great, and he had a right to employment; he did get employed—he was sent to explore that part of the Northern Continent of America, the very name of which almost traditionally told of the danger. No words can better paint the heroic virtues of those composing this expedition than his own, in describing the night of the 1st of September, 1824; it is impossible to refrain from extracting them. "Although few or none of us had any idea that we should survive the gale, we did not think that our comforts should be entirely neglected, and an order was therefore given to the men to put on their best and warmest clothing, to enable them to support life as long as possible. Every man, therefore, brought his pack on deck and dressed himself, and in the fine athletic forms which stood exposed before me, I did not see one muscle quiver, nor the slightest sign of alarm. The officers each secure some useful instrument about them, for the purposes of observation, although it was acknowledged by all that not the slightest hope remained. And now that every thing in our power had been done, I called all hands aft, and to a merciful God offered prayers for our preservation. I thanked every one for his excellent conduct, and cautioned them, as we should in all probability soon appear before our Maker, to enter his presence as men resigned to their fate. Noble as the character of the British sailor is always allowed to be in cases of danger, yet I did not believe it possible, that amongst forty-one persons, not one repining word should have been uttared. Each was at peace with his neighbour and all the world; and I am firmly persuaded that the resignation which was shewn to the will of the Almighty was the means of obtaining his mercy." Could such a scene as this pass, and be forgotten?

Captain Lyon's chance of appointment in the service being now but small, he accepted a situation in one of the Mexican Mining Companies, and proceeded to the place of his appointment with his newly married bride, a lady of great beauty and equal accomplishments. After a tedious passage down the Channel, he was wrecked off the coast of Cornwall, and lost all his property. Reluctantly obliged to leave his wife in England, whose constitution appeared to suffer from the fatigues and dangers of a sea voyage, he proceeded to America: returning home in the Packet ship Panthea, he was wrecked at Holyhead a few days since, again losing every thing, including his journal, charts, and plans of the mines, &c. But his misfortunes do not rest here; a few hours after being on shore, he received the distressing intelligence of his wife's death. It is to be hoped, that fortune has here ceased her persecutions.—*Bath Journal.*

The Chancery Court Regulation Bill was introduced by the MASTER of the ROLLS, in a most eloquent speech on the 27th of February. Mr. WILLIAMS it appears is not a Member of the present Parliament, and the only speakers on the occasion were Messrs. PEEL, BROUGHAM and TAYLOR.

The Bill seemed to be met by one objection only of any weight, and that is, that the reform does not go far enough.

The MARQUIS OF LANSDOWN is understood to be actively employed in a negotiation for joining the Ministry—He consents to be Prime Minister, but stipulates for one condition *only*, viz. that CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION be made a Cabinet measure—The KING it is said, has decidedly expressed his wish that the Noble Marquis should succeed Lord LIVERPOOL, on this condition, but to this the *ultras* will not consent. It is probable that necessity will compel them to be more compromising.

The *Marchioness Wellesley* is about to leave Ireland, ostensibly on a visit to Leamington, but sinister reports are in circulation on this subject.

The famous CAULINCOURT Duke of Vicenza, is dead.

The Earl of ONSLOW died on the 3d of March.

Considerable fluctuation continued to prevail in the Stock Market. The price of Consols varied from 79 to 82. They fell from the last price to 80 on the 8th of March, in consequence of unfavourable news from Portugal being received—and also of a rumour that the United States had ordered the Naval Force to be fitted for sea with all possible despatch.

Sir JOHN MALCOLM was to leave England early in May—It is again stated that Mr. LUSHINGTON will not leave England till the beginning of next Month.

A ballot was taken at the East India House on the 7th of March for the election of a Director, in the room of Jacob Bosanquet, Esq. resigned. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on James Rivett Carnac, Esq.

A very confident rumour of the resignation of Mr. Canning prevailed on the morning of ths 8th March—this report however was not to be traced to any authentic source.

England.

THE statements of the revenue for the quarter to the fifth of January, 1827, are satisfactory, as indicating the gradual restoration of credit and business. The following is the official account for the corresponding quarters ending 5th of January, in the years 1826 and 1827.

INCOME. GREAT BRITAIN.	1826. L.	s.	d.	1827. L.	s.	d.
Customs Consolidated, exclusive of the Amount of Duty on Sugar, &c.	2,590,808	15	1½	2726,300	12	1
Duty on Sugar, 1826				1,307,278	8	11
Excise, Consolidated	4,544,460	3	7¼	4,469,916	17	3½
Stamps, Ditto	1,636,249	13		1,502,021	8	4
Letter Money	382,000	0		379,000	0	0
Assessed Taxes, 1808	1,477,866	8	7½	1490,785	10	8
Land Taxes	522,520	15	1½	511,284	11	11½
Surplus Annual Duties	768,826	10	1	6511	7	42
Surplus Duties on Property	2,459	17	6			
Monies Repaid, &c.	68,119	7	1¾	93,201	3	0½
Incidents	36,895	1	9	37,788	4	4½
Brought from Civil List, per Act 1 Geo. IV. being Savings on the 3d Class						
Brought from do. on Account of the Clerk of the Hanaper	2,000	0	0			
Tontine Money	11,355	14	6	11,156	6	4½
	12,043,562	6	11¼	12,535,244	10	5
Brought to this Account from Public Supplies, being the Amount issued in Ireland, pursuantly to Act 57 Geo. III. Cap. 48				471,661	17	1
	12,043,562	6	11¼	13,606,906	7	6

CHARGE. GREAT BRITAIN.	1826. L.	s.	d.	1827. L.	s.	d.
Exchequer, South Sea, and Bank of England Annuities	189,980	2	3	189,284	17	6¾
Bank Dividends	8,467,581	6	9½	8,482,566	16	5
Reduction of National Debt	1,230,000	0	0	1,210,000	0	0
Civil List	212,500	0	0	212,500	0	0
Pensions by Act of Parliament	92,319	2	4¼	92,033	19	1
Salaries and Allowances	13,638	7	11	14,732	13	4
Russian Dutch Loan	94,613	17	1	93,561	14	3
Interest on Exchequ. Bills for Deficiency of Consolidated Fund	5,115	8	9	11,118	8	1
Miscellaneous Charges	68,420	1	1	124.201	11	3
	10,374,166	6	2¾	10,430,000	0	0
Total Income	L. 12,043,562	6	11¼	13,006,908	7	6
Charge	10,374,166	6	2¾	10,430,000	0	0
S	166,9390	0	8½	2,576,906	7	6
	[redacted]					
	00	0	0			
J	840	6	2¾	3,057,040	6	2
				2,576906	7	6
				480,133	18	8

[redacted] corresponding quarter of 1826, was [redacted] of 4,065*l.* 1s. 7½d. was paid in by the [redacted] eived from the South Sea Fund. The [redacted] cap. 48, to make good deficiency in Consolidated Fund [redacted] 249,289*l.* 5s. 4d. The same at 5th January, 1827, 480,133*l.* 18s. 8½d. [redacted] uary, to be provided for by Exchequer Bills in the quarter ending 5th April next, 5,729,423*l.* 3s. 9d. The decrease on *the year* ending on the above named quarters is 1,923,148*l.* The income being for 1826, 48,573,820*l.*, and for 1827, 46,650,672*l.*

The sum of 9,467*l.* 5s. 9d., the contribution to the public service of the Marquis Camden for the present year, has been paid into the Treasury. The sum received for the public since July 1817, when Lord Camden made this sacrifice of private emolument, is 86,817*l.* 13s. 10d. His Lordship's contribution during the war amounted to 43,457*l.* 7s. 7d.; in the whole, to 130,275*l.* 1s. 0d.

Portugal.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE

LISBON,— 8TH JANUARY.

The Constitution has warm friends, who comprise almost all the reflecting class of the civic communities. The classes of merchants and tradesmen have formed two very valuable corps for the protection of the city. The former, when keeping guard about the palace of the Queen, stopped her in her retreat at midnight a few nights since, when about to escape by the garden gate. This lady's character and fate resemble those of some celebrated women of the French Court, who distinguished themselves in the persecution of the Huguenots: it would scarcely be polite to name them. It is said that she has devoted the new quarter which she deems the dragon's nest of Constitutionalism to utter extinction, if she shall ever succeed, as she did in levelling the last Constitution and its too proud and fleeting monument. It is not to be denied, that the difficulties of establishing the new order of things are prodigious, and such as are almost beyond the mental power of a people and an aristocracy, among whom the reign of law and justice has been for ages suspended. The Constitutionalists would come forward in overwhelming numbers (this is the prevailing sentiment among those whom I have heard reason upon it), but they tread upon quicksands. They would face the open danger, but their dread of party treachery is excessive. Their arguments seem to have a probable basis. They have had recent experience, they say, of the difference between the danger of setting up and overturning a free Government. In the former case, they are registered as victims for an unsparing proscription; in the latter, through the modern doctrine of long suffering and concession, all serviles taken in traitorous arms are spared. To this they are bound, not less by their own professions and scruples than by the undertakings and cogent admonitions of their allies. Persecution or death is the consequence of an unsuccessful struggle for their country's freedom; the utmost villainy in destroying it, subjects the servile to no danger. Of the hundred prisoners sent from the captives of De Chaves, not one is likely to suffer. It is even said upon good authority, that a plan of general amnesty is now in discussion among the Cabinet. There is, as it were, a premium for rebellion. The proceedings of Government, however they may be influenced, are compared to the cauldron of the witches in *Macbeth*.—

"All ill come running in,
"All good keep out."

But this is not all. Whether from the jealous temper and ignorance of the people at large, the effect of their past degrading oppressions, or from the state of the fact, I do not know, they represent every thing as hemmed in and surrounded with treachery, abuse, and mismanagement.

A gentleman who quitted Oporto from a dislike of the visit of the Marquis de Chaves, declares that the city was merely saved by the cowardice of the rebel party, and the personal firmness of the Governor-General Stubbs. This General implored the aid of a few marines from the English squadron to parade the streets. It was not granted; but he blustered about it as if it were to be. He formed pits in the streets, and felled trees, to prevent the approach of cavalry in the roads outside the city, and dug trenches and raised lines about it, as if he had any forces to defend [redacted] The Marquis would not approach. Deputation after deputation arrived here to implore succours, and at the hour I am writing, not a single soldier, has departed. The English are preparing to move into the interior, but will not set out for several days. A Minister here, who is the chief hope of the Constitutionalists in the Ministry, is said to have an Under Secretary upon whom he is obliged to depend, from his knowledge of official routine, who is supposed, never to quit his office at night until he has given the Queen and her Council the most ample instructions which they can need to thwart the business of the day. A gentleman from the establishment of the *Constitutionnel* is here, and has been engaged during the past week in gathering particulars of the means taken by the Apostolic party to secure the return of their Deputies. It can scarcely be possible, though it is most confidently asserted, that the Apostolic Junta sit, after the business of the two houses, sometimes till past midnight, to counterwork the regular functionaries of Government, and that to deepen the disguise, they have lately assembled in one or other of the Protestant churches. The management of the army and the public resources has something in it difficult to account for. The rebels who were driven out of the South, found no difficulty in moving up to the North; and you will see by the papers I forward, that Magessi has been allowed, by the perfidy of the Spanish authorities, to join the rebels in Barra, after being driven out by Villa Flor. Meantime the army of the Regency was left miserably unprovided, and a young [redacted] is said to have declared in the [redacted] that they were suffering from want of [redacted] and bread. The contributions in the provinces have been in many instances gathered in, but by a guilty negligence, instead of [redacted] promptly forwarded for the [redacted] ment, they have been left in the [redacted] collection long enough for [redacted] overtake and sack them. The health and spirits of the Infanta are said to be most grievously impaired by her endeavours to give firmness and effect to her Government. But all the offices have been too long the prey of peculation and abuse.

There is scarcely any thing heard of the proceedings of the Administration but their dissensions. The Infanta had named Lord Beresford for the Generalissmo of the Portuguese. Various are the objections, constitutional or capricious, which have been urged against it. Some say that the obstacle arose with the Marshal himself, who refused to be under the direction of the Minister of War. Others say that his appointment is contrary to the Constitution, which does not allow a foreigner to hold the chief command. The following has just this instant been handed to me by one professing to know these things. In any case, there is no mischief to be expected from its publicity:—

To morrow an English Colonel leaves Lisbon with the Captain of Engineers, Leonardo Senero, employed by the Secretary of War, to consult with the Conde of Villa Flor upon the state of military operations in that quarter. Dissension has prevailed up to this moment regarding the resignation or dismissal of the Minister of War, Joao Carlos de Saldanha, and naming Lord Beresford Commander in Chief. The acting Minister of War, the Marquis de Valenca, refuses his assent to ei[redacted] the other.

"*Unfortunately, the Regent* [redacted] *the domination of the Apostolic* [redacted] *knowing or perceiving it. Her* [redacted] *at the risk of her honour and goo*[redacted] *vour to rescue from the due c*[redacted] *the laws, fourteen noblemen, chie*[redacted] *Her Highness has resisted the project of an amnesty till her spirits have almost sunk in the struggle.*"

Among the irregularities complained of, as arising out of the employment of those devoted to the destruction of the former Constitution, is that of the office of the Chief Magistrate of Police. It is too soon for me to form an opinion upon so nice and intricate a subject. But it is not to be denied that, during the few days which have elapsed since the arrival of the troops, a few of our men have been stripped and pillaged in the streets; and one man of the 60th died on Saturday of the wounds which he had received, in a state of intoxication, from the knife of some low assassin. This is a state of things certainly too base and immoral to be permitted in so small a city, containing a correctional police of almost unlimited powers.

12TH JANUARY.

I must recall your attention [redacted] which I could but glance [redacted] intelligence—I mean [redacted] the fate of treachery [redacted] titution and of ill suc[redacted] hitherto struggled for i[redacted] off the stage of life with [redacted] the former are wholly in[redacted] Between these evils, equally produc[redacted] of temerity in attacking, and of cowardice or backwardness in defending, the Constitution has to strive, [redacted] infant Hercules with the two serpents, [redacted] the Queen mother (a sorry Juno) [redacted] looks out from the Palace of Mafra with [redacted] fire, and laughs at the struggle. The people here are at a loss to understand how it is that lessons of forbearance are preached on all hands by the British Ministers, by the leading Peers of the Cortes, when men are taken, *flagrante delicto*, [redacted] unreasonable arms, burning and slaying and laying waste, in the country which gave them birth, while on the other side, no prayers can deprecate, no arm, however powerful, can stay the furies of ultra and Apostolic vengeance, when the bloodless advocates of the Constitution are down.

I have been most credibly informed, that at the time when Lisbon was in a state of the most irksome uncertainty the landing of the British marines having been refused by their Ministers, both here and at Oporto, and the Marquis de Chaves being in considerable strength in or near Braganza, and the preparation of the British armament being wholly unknown, a gentleman was asked by Sir W. A'Court how long it would be before the rebels reached Lisbon? He answered, that from his knowledge of the country, the Marquis, after taking Oporto, (for the defence of which General Stubbs had not 500 men on whom he could rely), might reach Lisbon in 10 or 14 days. The Minister was silent for a minute, and then said, "No, Sir, they will never enter Lisbon." I am assured that the delay of the English but for a week would have compromised the safety of this capital, in which the Agents of the Apostolic Junta were most busily at work; and had the Marquis de Chaves entered [redacted] the time first agreed upon, a [redacted] which known, would [redacted] rekindling the war.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

A reform in the different departments of the Ministers appears highly necessary. A strict inquiry must indispensably be instituted respecting the public and private conduct of the principal secretaries, Public opinion, the periodical papers, and even the Government *Lisbon Gazette*, prove the necessity of some such measure.

Those officers whose venality and immorality have lost them the good opinion of the public, should be immediately replaced by others of unimpeachable character. Those chiefly pointed at as having given umbrage, are Redmacker, first secretary under the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Rodrigo Pizarro, employed in the principal office of the War department, and who has among the rebels many relations and friends.

In general the public officers and authorities do their utmost to retard the establishment of the Constitution. This is notoriously the case with the judges and petty justices with which Portugal is encumbered: their tardiness in pronouncing sentence on those rebels whose crimes are too flagrant to admit of evasion, and the barefaced sophisms used for acquitting those in whose favour they [redacted] could but botch up the shadow of an excuse, [redacted] persuasion, to [redacted] wards the English soldiery; in consequence many broils have taken place, and several of our countrymen have been stabbed.

The Intendant of Police seems to care little about this state of affairs; he must be aware, through his numerous body of spies, that the secret meetings of the Junta Apostolics are held in Lisbon every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. He must be aware of the dangerous tendency of their measures, but he takes no steps to prevent them. The Princess Regent was lately informed of the Apostolic meetings, but not through the intendant, nor does he seem to have attached any importance to the fact of the roof of a house [redacted] ing to Ayres Pinto, formerly go[redacted] porto, having been blown o[redacted] h cartouches were ma[redacted] plement.)—

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY THOMAS RIGBY, IN BE[redacted]

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WI[redacted]

Gentlemen about to chang[redacted] are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay c[redacted]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4TH 1827.

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

FRANCE.

(EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER IN A MORNING PAPER.)

Prince Talleyrand is nearly quite recovered. He has been thrice bled, but has not been confined to his bed a single hour longer than the ordinary habits of his life rendered necessary. More than a hundred carriages have appeared at his door in the course of the morning. It would appear, that Maubreuil printed a memorial about six weeks ago, respecting his transactions with the Provisional Government in 1814, and the persecutions to which he says he has been subjected in consequence of undertaking their guilty commission. This memorial was suppressed, but not prosecuted; the police wishing rather to avoid the publication of the scandal than to punish the calumnies of the libellist. He was, however, told that he must leave Paris as a condition of his impunity, and he received his passports for any other part of France. His appearance at St. Denis on Saturday, was therefore a surprise to those who knew his late history, and has, it is said, compromised a little the vigilance or honesty of the Director of Police.

(EXTRACT OF ANOTHER PRIVATE LETTER.)

The Prince entered the Church some time before their Royal Highnesses, and remained with unmoved features during the whole of the service. The King, not being present, he had, of course, no duty to perform in his capacity of Grand Chamberlain; but he followed their Royal Highnesses from the Church to a side court, into which the carriages of the Princes and their suite had been admitted. Count Maubreuil, so well known from the affair of the Queen of Westphalia's jewels, proceeded thither under pretence of seeing the persons of the Court; and coming up to Prince Talleyrand (the Dauphin and the Duke of Orleans having previously driven off), struck him a violent blow on the head with his fist. The Prince was felled to the ground, and received a severe contusion on the back of his head by the fall, as well as on the crown of it by the ruffian's hand. As the assault was committed in the presence of the officers of the guard and other individuals, there was no possibility of escape, nor indeed was any attempted. Maubreuil immediately announced his name and surrendered his person. The Prince was stunned by the blow and the fall, and has been obliged to be twice bled. He is, however, up to-day, and no serious consequences are apprehended from the violence to which he has been subjected.—The Duke of Orleans called upon him at his hotel this morning. The King sent Baron Dupuytren to attend him, and considerable sympathy has been expressed for him by the other members of the Royal Family.

It would be almost superfluous to describe the exploits by which Maubreuil has become so notorious, or to repeat the charges which he makes against Prince Talleyrand. According to his story, the Prince, on the first restoration, employed him to assassinate Napoleon, and to recover the jewels of the Crown, from the wife of his brother Jerome. As he was only able to perform the more ignoble and less criminal part of his commission, by waylaying and robbing the Queen of Westphalia, his powerful employer and accomplice refused to reward his service, or even to secure his impunity. He, therefore, began to complain of his treatment, and his complaints were answered by six months' close confinement in a dungeon. Of course, the word of a man who, by his own account, engaged to commit murder for hire, and who only quarrels with his pretended associate in the crime, for having duped and deserted him, is not much to be relied upon. The only thing that gives probability to the story of Maubreuil is the passports with which he was furnished by the Ambassadors of the different Powers, and which, it may be presumed, he could not, at so critical a moment have obtained, to pass through their armies, without the countenance or interference of the French Ministry.

As his trial for the assault of yesterday will come on soon, the renewal of his real or pretended disclosures, and the discussions to which they will give rise, will act as a kind of diversion to the Ministry, while they push forward their new laws, or endeavour to settle the affairs of the Peninsula.

Maubreuil is generally regarded here as the author of the atrocious libel on the late King of France, which you so justly denounced some months ago.

Some time after the Duke of Orleans had left Prince Talleyrand yesterday, the Archbishop of Paris was announced. His Grace, however, did not enter, but merely left his card. On its being delivered to Talleyrand —"*He bien, on me prend pour Talma.*" (They take me, then, for Talma.)

The Conde de Villa Flor writes, from his camp, near Coruches da Baira, on the 9th, at ten o'clock at night, saying that meeting with the rebels in the mountains, adjoining that province he attacked them immediately, and after an obstinate combat, which lasted from one in the afternoon till after night-fall, he dislodged them, and pursued them for half a league, the rebels, under favour of the night, retreating in the direction of Trancozo.

"The *Lisbon Gazette* daily announces the arrival of numerous English transports, from England and Ireland, with troops and horses."—*Lisbon Gazette* to the 13th inclusive.

The *Hecla*. Captain Parry, intended for a voyage of discovery to Spitzbergen, is completely fitted. Several Velocipedes are taken on board. When the Peruvians first saw a Spaniard on horseback, their consternation was excessive, and this no doubt will be the effect when the Esqimaux behold an Englishman on a velocipede.

The following extract from the *General Gazette of Greece*, of the 15th (27th) December, 1826:—"This moment a letter has arrived from the Commander-in-Chief, Kareiskaki, in which he writes, that on the 7th (19th) instant, a Pacha and a Bey. with 1,500 men, came against our forces at Velitze; but after *an obstinate engagement*, they were put to flight, and driven, with severe loss, as far as Budunitza.—This victory is of the greatest importance. We took nearly a thousand mules, laden with provisions, ammunition, coffee, sugar, and other articles, and our troops enriched themselves greatly. The terror of the enemy is unexampled. The General has erected a pyramid of heads, both at Veltiza and Rachoe. Continental Greece is now certainly free from enemies. Let us praise the Most High! It seems certain that God has determined on the independence of Greece, for in these two most important engagements, hardly *ten* Greeks have fallen, although *thousands* of the enemy have been slain."

THE COURIER,—MARCH 1.

Tuesday evening, about six o'clock, Mr. Secretary Canning arrived in town from Brighton. A Cabinet Council was soon afterwards summoned by the Right Hon. Secretary, to meet at the Foreign Office The Council accordingly met at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was attended by the Duke of Wellington, Earl Harrowby, Earl of Westmoreland, Earl Bathurst, Mr. Secretary Peel, Mr. Secretary Canning, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Viscount Melville, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Wynne, &c. The Cabinet Council continued in deliberation until a quarter after five o'clock,

Yesterday the Portuguese Ambassador had an interview with Mr. Secretary Canning, at the Foreign Office.

The Cabinet Ministers dined with Earl Bathurst yesterday.

Letters, we understand, have been received in the City, this morning, from Lisbon, by the *Pyramus* frigate, four days later than the preceding intelligence. The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Lisbon, Feb. 21:—

"I embrace the opportunity of the sailing of the *Pyramus* for England, in order to give you the news which has occurred since Saturday. The Marquis of Chaves made his last attack at the head of fifteen hundred regulars, who were well provided, and was assisted by 4 or 5,000 Guerillas, who fled at the first fire. Chaves, being obliged to escape got into Spain, and passed near Monteray, at the head of a party of Horse, and fled towards Tras-os-Montes, into which he effected an entrance; he is at Chaves joined by Telles Jordao, who has not more than 300 regulars, and about 1,000 Guerrillas. No dependence can be placed in the armed Peassants, who fly at the first shot.

"A rumour is circulated that General Clinton has issued a Proclamation against the rebels, threatening them with immediate destruction if they resisted any longer.

"We are all here on the *qui vive*, these two days, in consequence of the discoveries of certain parties in the interior and in Lisbon, carrying on a correspondence with Chaves and his party.

"This correspondence was discovered in the capture of the baggage of Viscount Mante Allegre. It compromises many of the greatest men in both Chambers—Peers and Deputies, and many of the first merchants, amongst whom is the Viscount P. G., in whose house Sir Wm. Clinton lodged.

"General Stubbs has taken copies of the letters, and sent the originals to the Government. Copies are also sent off to England. This discovery has produced a great sensation, for we are afraid to look at each other. The papers were laid before the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, where there was a secret sitting on the subject."

Intelligence from Constantinople, of the 26th of January mentions that the arrests in that city continued without abatement, since the dicovery of the last conspiracy, and that the irritation of the public mind was rapidly increasing. According to the latest news from the Archipelago, the Greeks were pursuing their advantages.

It appears, by the latest intelligence from Lisbon, that the statement in the latter, of which we published an extract yesterday, is not wholly without foundation; at least, the general suspicion in Lisbon was, that a discovery had been made of an extensive system of treachery, implicating some who were reckoned among the staunch friends of the Constitutional Government.

At present however the information which has transpired on this subject is too vague and general to deserve implicit confidence.

THE EXAMINER,—MARCH 4.

The *Etoile* of Thursday arrived yesterdaly by express. It gives rumours of considerabe success of the Greeks.

"We have now the certainty, that the Troops of the Marquis of Chaves are all on the Spanish territory; this time, we can affirm, that our Government has seriously given orders to disarm them, which has been done on several points—the sick and the wounded have been sent to Valladolid, and the remainder, sent at first to Santiago and Cuidad Rodrigo, will be afterwards distributed in the other places more distant from the frontiers. There is still a small body of the troops of the Insurgents under the Command of Telles Jordao, who are now insulated.—It was reported here yesterday evening, (21st February) that the English had had a pretty warm action with them.—*Memorial Bordelais.*

A curious and important document has been received by the last arrivals from Lisbon. It purports to be the copy of a representation addressed to the Queen Mother of Portugal, by the Viscount de Montealegre, the original of which was found in the baggage of the Viscount, when captured by the Constitutionalists, in one of the late actions with the rebels, in the north of Portugal. It is dated, "Head Quarters, Ponte de Abbade, Jan. 6. 1827." In this communication the Viscount de Montealegre gives an account of his exertions to support the cause of Don Miguel and the Queen Mother, in the period comprised between the 23d of October and the 6th of January, furnishing, by the way, ample evidence (if evidence were needed, after what Mr. Canning stated in the House of Commons) of the direct aid and countenance given to the Portuguese rebels by Ferdinand. But the most curious part of this document, is that where the Viscount speaks of his own nephew, the Marquis de Chaves; pronouncing him crazy in the first place, and charging him with treachery and folly in the second. "The sovereign will of his Catholic Majesty," of Spain, ordered the Viscount to act as second in command under Chaves who was appointed General-in-Chief. "Your Majesty will permit me," observes the Viscount "out of a feeling of zeal and truth, to call your Royal attention to the said Marquis of Chaves, who, *having wandered much from reason*, and lost that portion of intellect with which God *more or less*, had endowed him, was always with the division as a nominal Chief, though he orders of the day, in spite of him, evinced he will of his uncle, the Viscount de Canellas. He, however, persisting in a system which was secret, *and almost unintelligible*, gave reason to fear that he would endanger the safety of the division, by means of plans ill-conceived, and worse executed." In a subsequent part of the document, Montealegre talks of "*other* sinister intentions" of Chaves—goes on to impeach the sincerity of Canellas himself, and to arraign the wisdom, if not the honesty, of other of the Rebel Chiefs; and concludes by soliciting from her Majesty instructions for his future conduct. If this document, be authentic, it exhibits a consolatory view of the resources of the rebel faction; consolatory, we mean, for those who wish to see it extinguished. Ill-assorted troops, commanded by a mad-man, who has under him Chiefs divided from each other by mutual suspicions, are not among the most formidable means of overturning a Government supported by the presence of a British army. The Lisbon Papers contain an outline of the debate which took place in the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, on the 19th ult., upon the question of producing and making public the whole of the correspondence taken from the rebels, so that the concealed traitors might be unmasked, and their perfidious machinations developed. The motion, for asking the required information from the proper authorities, was carried in the affirmative—*New Times.*

THE COURIER,—MARCH 6.

House of Commons, March 5.

Catholic Question.

Sir F. Burdett said, that when he recollected the numerous and important discussions which at different times this great question had undergone; when he recollected that the cause of the Catholics had received the sanction of the most eminent men of the country; when he recollected that it had been supported by Burke, by Fox, by Pitt, by Sheridan, and "last, not least," by Grattan; when he recollected that almost every individual distinguished for his intellect had added his authority to the great mass of opinion in its favour—it appeared to him that that man must be possessed of singular confidence, who, without the most mature deliberation, and the most profound reflection, and also without the means and the ability to account for and justify his conviction, could make up his mind, against such a weight of authority to resist the motion, with which he (Sir F. Burdett) should have the honour to conclude. Let it also be recollected that all the great men whom he had enumerated, and many more than it was possible for him to enumerate, must be considered as possessing more authority, from the fact that on almost all other subjects they were at variance. Many of them were in situations in which ambition, be it good or be it bad, operated as a powerful incitement on their minds; but on this subject where there was no alloy of ambition in the motive by which they were actuated, where the course they were pursuing was the reverse of popular, where they had to stem the tide of long-established prejudices, they risked every other consideration, and advocated a cause from advocating which they could hope for no advantage except the gratification of their own feelings of the importance, of the justice, and of the policy, of concession. (Hear, hear.) Thus, therefore, he came forwards under a double authority; first, that of the intellect of those great men; and, secondly, that of their having no motive in what they did upon this subject, but the public good. Now, all those prejudices, which had made those great men unpopular when this question was first agitated, were removed—all the clouds which obscured men's minds were dissipated—the subject came before the House disencumbered of that load of learned lore, which was one of the greatest obstacles to its rational discussion—(Hear)—now, the subject came before the House, upon the grounds of plain common sense. Upon these grounds he would put them, although, at the same time, he should say, that the claims of his Catholic countrymen stood also as well upon the faith of treaties—(hear, hear)—as upon the basis of just policy and expediency, and he believed, that, while any of those principles were looked to, it was impossible that their disabilities should not be removed. The more he entered into the subject, the stronger he felt his conviction, and for that reason he would wish the House to dismiss from their minds those feelings of animosity, and acerbities of discussion, which he was sorry had occurred upon a late occasion. (Hear, hear.) He hoped that every Member would lay aside all personalities, and that those expressions would not be deemed argument, which only referred to the individual actions of others. He thought that, where men's passions were roused, and their expectations defeated, every one would allow there was some reason for provocation. It would not be just to urge all that might have been done or said upon any side. Much, too much, had been both said and done, which was to be deplored; but all ought to merge into calmness on the great question which was for discussion. The Hon. Member for Derry (Mr. G. Dawson) had said, that he would open to the House a new page of Irish history; he (Sir F. Burdett) hoped that it might be indeed a new one, not one of those

"Atrox prœliis, discors seditionibus;"

and that the history of that land, in future, would be one of happiness, of peace, and of security. (Hear.) He knew that an objection was entertained by some persons that the Catholic religion was inconsistent with liberty; but whoever called to mind the history of the country, must know that it was to the conduct of our Catholic fore-fathers we were indebted for the liberties we possessed. All persons would, he thought, agree, that those names, which had rendered England illustrious by their valour and their conduct, ought not to be allowed, in the persons of their descendants, to stand excluded from those liberties which had been won by them.

The Hon'ble Baronet spoke of the exploits of our Roman Catholic ancestors, and of those

families still adhering to that faith, from the days of Cressy, and Agincourt, to that of Waterloo. In the reign of Edward the 1st when the Pope attempted to interfere with the state affairs of England, the Barons resisted his authority, and plainly informed His Mightiness, that it was exclusively confined to spiritual power. The English Catholics were not then under the influence of the slavish doctrines attributed to them, and they now equally disclaimed such prejudices; they are an irreproachable body. The discovery of the Popish, or Gunpowder Plot, and other circumstances, of the period, Sir Francis, next stated, gave rise to the peculiar disqualifications, under which our Roman Catholic fellow subjects still groaned; but he contended that these disabilities, ought to cease; since such times, causes, and circumstances, no longer existed. The Parliament had in those troubled times, indiscriminately sacrificed the most distinguished Catholic families; but, not two years ago, the groundwork of these grievous disqualifications had been overturned by the attainder of Lord Stafford being reversed; yet a full measure of justice was not dealt out to him, and to other injured individuals; the stigma they laboured under is removed; but their rights as British subjects have not been restored. The Roman Catholics, said Sir Francis, stand on other ground. They claimed the rights which he was now advocating, by express compact; the House was bound to fulfill the pledges, and carry into effect, the stipulations of the treaty of Limerick which guaranteed to them, the enjoyment "of such rights, titles, and "privileges as are consistent with the Laws "of Ireland, or as they possessed in the reign "of Charles the 2nd." At that time Catholic Peers, and commoners had a right, to sit in Parliament—Mr. Secretary Peel, here interrupted the Hon'ble Baronet, by observing that the stipulations of that treaty were confined to the Roman Catholics then in Limerick, or in other Garrison towns in possession of the Irish. Sir Francis maintained his opinion to the direct contrary. He also adverted to the ninth article of the same treaty, which expressly stipulated that Roman Catholics should take the oath of Allegiance simply, when admitted to their full rights; while now it is only by requiring from them other oaths, that we exclude them from both Houses of Parliament, and from various situations of trust and dignity.

When it was considered that faith was pledged to them, and not kept, by England, it was not to be wondered at, that the Irish should act warmly. A short time since England had been called upon, whether by policy or not he would not enquire, but certainly by good faith, to fulfil a treaty made in support of the House of Braganza. No one then stopped to enquire into the policy of doing so, but every one admitted that our good faith should be upheld. Why, then, not do the same with Ireland, the alliance with which, on every principle of prudence and of policy, was infinitely more valuable than any other the country could engage in; (Loud cheers.) Nothing was more easy, or more valuable; as, by an act of simple justice, 6,000,000 of honest Catholics would become your firmest allies, and their friendship was worth more than any other alliance in the world. Ireland was now of too much importance, not to disturb our tranquillity, and he was happy that the period of neglect had passed away, and that due attention was compelled to be paid to it, because its tranquillity was of vital importance to the country. (Hear, hear.) He, however, was sorry to say with Mr. Burke, "that he had never known any of the successive Governments, in his time, influenced by any passion relative to Ireland, than the wish that they should hear of it, and of its concerns, as little as possible;" that the Government "had abandoned Ireland to a junta of jobbers, who endeavoured to secure to themselves lucrative repose against the factions, who might oppose them there, or the rivals, who might want to succeed them from England;" and that "nothing could equal the provocation the Catholics had received, particularly from that race of conquerors, the Corporation of Dublin." As to the wish of the Government of this country not to have their repose disturbed by the affairs of Ireland, it was in vain. Ireland had risen into too great importance not to trouble us, if we did not take just and proper means to prevent her from doing so. The days had passed away when Ireland could be neglected with impunity. The interests of Ireland were now among the most vital interests of the Empire. Until within a few years indeed the condition of Ireland was most abject; the laws were dreadfully oppressive, and were efficiently administered. It was Mr. Pitt who saw the advantage of introducing a system of conciliation; and of endeavouring to raise the people of Ireland in the scale of humanity. The Government of England had thought proper to pursue a system of gradual concession to the Irish Catholics, which had rendered them fit to receive a full participation in all the benefits of the Constitution; it had elevated their minds to the highest pitch of refinement; it had made them susceptible of the keenest impressions of their injuries; it had given them the sense of knowing their wrongs; and if the House refused to do them that justice which he (Sir Francis Burdett) demanded in their behalf, nothing could be more unwise than the conduct that had been pursued towards them. Reviewing the whole of the policy which had dictated past concessions to the Catholics, he would pronounce it wise and beneficent, supposing those from whom it emanated to have been impressed with the necessity, and justice of completing the whole by those only means, which, he trusted the House would no longer postpone adopting. Nothing could be wiser than, by degrees, to elevate a population thus depressed—gradually to loosen their chains, link by link—to raise their limbs one by one, until those limbs were fit for full action, and capable of wholesome and useful exertion.

Perhaps Ireland, and England too, would have had reasons to rejoice, if, instead of giving political power to the lower classes, it had been extended to the upper ranks—if, instead of giving almost universal suffrage to the mass of the Irish peasantry, seats in the Houses of Parliament had been given to those who, he might truly say, had indefeasible rights to those seats.

Whilst left destitute of real property, whilst excluded from every liberal profession, whilst crushed and degraded to the lowest condition of humanity, they were, in some sort, accustomed to the state in which cruelty and folly had plunged them; but when partial freedom was communicated—when the genius of Ireland had started forward—when Irish and Catholic intellect had widened its grasp, and enlarged its power—then the Legislature extended political influence to the very lowest of the people, and refused to the very highest rights which they alone were capable of appreciating, and interested, in not abusing.

Mr. Pitt's great measure, the Union, required, in order to its perfect completion, that every remaining disability affecting Catholics should be removed. Not a man, who knew the state of the two countries at the period to which he referred, but must feel, that the Union could not have been effected of any other terms than those of a pledge that Catholic disabilities should be removed. It was well known, that the page of their history was written in blood—that the country was in a state, in which it could not be allowed to remain—that a union was deemed a measure of the most paramount necessity—and that the means by which it was accomplished, consisted of an express promise of Catholic relief. A generous and confiding people put faith in this declaration, and thought they would at length be relieved from the disabilities under which they had groaned for centuries. They thought, that sustained by his great name—supported by his commanding influence—their success was certain; and they concurred in his views—relied upon his assurances—and delivered themselves over into his hands. If, then, the pledge given by that Minister, be not redeemed by his followers, or rather the adopters of his policy, deep and dangerous will be the injury done to Ireland, and an accumulation of disgrace will be heaped on the English name.

Mr. Pitt in 1801 resigned his place because he could not carry Catholic emancipation, or in other words, not bring about the sort of union he had contemplated—one bringing prosperity to Ireland—one carrying thither British improvement, and British Capital; but could any rational being for a single moment suppose, that under the present Burthens and restrictions, such an Union could be effected?

Did they suppose, that while no faith was kept with the Catholics—that while the country was distressed and divided, and its population stigmatised, that any thing like an union of interest and affections could ever be accomplished? Considering the national character of the people, he would affirm, that none better deserved the removal of disabilities—there existed no where a people of more warm affections—more brave—more intelligent—none possessing more natural advantages, or having more unmerited injuries to complain of. The condition in which they stood was a deep injury to them, but to the English it was a lasting reproach. Certainly as a measure of economy—setting aside every consideration of a more enlarged policy—setting aside every suggestion of justice or of honour—as a measure of mere economy, nothing could be more prudent than this mode of conferring peace upon that afflicted country.

From the days of Lord Chesterfield's Government until the present time, a dominant party had existed in Ireland, who knew, that the prosperity of that ill-fated country, and the furtherance of their own private views were incompatible.

To them the continuance of the present system might be profitable, but to England it could bring nothing but shame, and expense, and difficulty—to them it might bring emolument and power—to England nothing but risk and disgrace. Let but the real substantial, practical union, which Mr. Pitt contemplated, be carried into effect, and the shame and disgrace which the dominance of a faction has been shedding on England will be turned into honour, and glory, and strength. The means, and the only means, by which this could be accomplished, would he hoped, be brought into action before it was too late. There was no man who contemplated what existed, and anticipated what might be, but would agree to almost every measure that would put an end to the present state of things. Persons of every denomination—men of all opinions—men of the most adverse sentiments—all concur that the present state of things cannot be allowed to remain.

It was allowed, that things could not remain as they were. They had now arrived at that point—a period always foreseen by the authors of the Union—when, by a happy coincidence of circumstances, the means of completing that great measure were within their reach; and he hoped and trusted, that that valuable power would not be allowed to remain unavailable the differences which arose amongst religious sects—or rather, he should say, the animosities arising out of religious differences—were those which led to national misfortunes of the severest character. In other countries, he might say, in every foreign country, with the single exception of Spain, where more than [redacted] darkness prevailed, religious differ[redacted] importance attached to them. O[redacted] which had stood forward in all tha[redacted] national glory, of England, who, h[redacted] had stood first in the progress of civiliz[redacted] without an undue indulgence of national vanity, which, he would say, stood, if not first, at least amongst the first, in every thing that constituted a nation's greatness—was it to be said, that while others overcame religious prejudices, she alone should be the last strong hold of bigotry?—that England alone should be a mark for the finger of scorn to point at?—that she, who had so long excelled her rivals in every other respect, should fall so deplorably behind them in this most important point? To meet the charge of intolerance, it was alleged that England did not condemn her victims to the faggot and the stake. No; the more sudden and severe exertion of cruelty she had ceased to use? but was not the stigma of disqualification more grating, from its long continuance—its unceasing recurrence? In France, every civil right had been opened to every denomination. It was known that, in the countries of the Continent every variety of religious faith lived together in peace, and amity, and good neighbourhood. It was reflections such as these which inspired him with the hope that a time had arrived when the House would give effect to the decisions of former Houses of Commons, by putting an end to the disorder connected with Ireland.

The Hon'ble Baronet next considered the supposed dangers of the measure. The Catholics could not gain political power by emancipation; it would simply be a restoration of power to the King. The ancient prerogative of the Crown had been taken away in times when reason existed in full force, to apprehend its abuse; but at this time of day, were they to fear that a Pretender to the Crown would make all concession dangerous? were they to be alarmed by such nursery tales as the power of the Pope? The very portion of the administration, Sir Francis observed, who now pretended to dread papal power assisted in setting it up when it lay prostrate at their feet.

Why did they support it with the armies and the treasure of England? Why did the British soldiers mount a guard of honour on the Pope, if his power was afterwards to be used as a bugbear.

"To fright the Isle from its propriety."

Was it for such a vain and die phantom as the power of the Pope, that 6,000,000 of men were to be stigmatised.

Unfortunately, there were those who were too learned——ignorantly read—bookful blockheads—who would terrify us with the power of the Pope; who full of the darkness of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries never carried on their ideas to the present time.

He feared little from them either in or out of that House. He insisted on the paramount necessity of relief to the Catholics; a measure he said to give four or five illustrious English, and perhaps as many Irish families, seats in the upper House; and to admit a few Catholic Members into the House of Commons.

Could any man of practical plain sense object to this? Could any measure be better grounded in justice, honour, and a fair consideration for the rights, the feelings, and condition of our fellow-men?—

"Curandum in primis ne magna injuria fiat
Fortibus ac miseris."

He warned the House, that, if they persisted in their injustice the time might come, and that shortly, when Ireland and Irish Catholics might forget their allegiance to England; but it was most unjust to say that, at the present moment, there was any general diminution in attachment to the British connexion.

The Hon'ble Baronet then adverted to the visit of the present King to Ireland, and to the flattering expectations then raised in the bosoms of the Catholics. If these hopes were not to be realized, it was mockery [redacted] them; yet he did anticipate their re[redacted] The time for it had arrived, and the [redacted] ture must now take one course or another.

The claims of the Roman Catholics must be granted, or the House must prepare for the recurrence of scenes, such as every one, must wish obliterated from the pages of our history.

They were arrived at that point where there were only two paths to be trodden, the one leading to peace and tranquillity—the other to anarchy and disorder. The roads ran in different directions, and led to opposite points, like those described by the poet—

Hic locus est, partes ubi se via findit in ambas:
Dextera, quæ Ditis magni sub mœnia tendit;
Hac iter elysium nobis: at læva malorum
Exercet pœnas, et ad impia Tartara mittit.

This was the choice left the Legislature—and he trusted they would take the right path. (Cheers.)

The Hon. Baronet concluded by moving the following Resolution:

"That this House is deeply impressed with the necessity of taking into immediate consideration the laws imposing civil disabilities on his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, with a view to their relief."

Lord Morpeth rose to second the motion. All the topics, his Lordship said, on this great subject, had just been so eloquently illustrated by the Hon'ble Mover, as well as by other distinguished individuals on former occasions, that little was now left to say on it. Catholic emancipation he alleged, was recommended to the House by the imperious motives of policy, and prudence. He was assured that the Roman Catholic population of Ireland [redacted] was roused to a [redacted] their disabilities, and tha[redacted] led to nourish a conscious[redacted] nances.

The language of a few [redacted] the sentiments of the whole. Individuals had made a practice of holding up to their Irish brethren the injuries they suffered, not the many and great benefits they received by their connection with England. A contrary course ought to have been pursued, and a contrary course would be [redacted] House should grant to the boon be craved for them.

[redacted] with the Hon'ble Baronet that [redacted] for Ireland, and it was [redacted] he now said to en[redacted] the House would remember [redacted] seldom full, and [redacted] efit conferred was [redacted] ere the prospect at [redacted] et did the proceedings [redacted] the Continent of Europe meet the[redacted] We were on the brink of a War and if [redacted] took place, and the Roman Catholics displayed an irritated temper, how much would the circumstance distress the Country, and augment our difficulties? How could we call on the Roman Catholics a second time (perhaps on the plains of Salamanca, and Badajoz) to shed their blood in the cause of a constitution; which, on their return to their Homes, as thanks for their valour, degrades them by suspicion and disability. His Lordship said he had never heard arguments which appeared to him convincing against relief being granted to the Catholics, true, the allegations of Papal supremacy, and divided allegiance, if correct, might make it desirable that the king should not *have* Catholics subjects; but *having* them it was not our Policy to alienate, but conciliate their affections (Hear)

It had been said, we were not acting unjustifiably towards our fellow countrymen, for those were only entitled to equal privileges, who could afford equal security. Now this was an unmeaning and cruel taunt. To proclaim that a numerous body of men—that the Roman Catholic Peers, descended from an illustrious ancestry—that a large body of high minded Gentlemen—that men who had fought the battles of the country—were not entitled to share the blessings of the Constitution, because they were not willing to depose at the table of that House, that the faith of their fathers was idolatrous!

The noble Lord proceeded in the same able and eloquent strain, and frequently interrupted by the cheers of the House, to combat the opinions of the adversaries of Catholic emancipation; and concluded with the expression of a hope that the House would now feel themselves bound to grant it, and that those Councils which had tended to make England great, would be henceforward also directed to make Ireland happy.

Mr. George Dawson entertained opposite opinions to those the noble Lord just expressed, yet he was filled with admiration at the eloquence and talent which his Lordship had displayed on this momentous question.

The Hon'ble member said, whatever might be the result of the question, he felt deeply impressed with the necessity of immediate measures being taken for the amelioration of Ireland; since its present deplorable condition could not possibly continue.

No man, with a heart in his breast, could behold the aristocracy of the land bewildered and terrified by the extinction of all respect—the gentry wholly supplanted—the merchants and professional men converted into the abettors of political violence—the peasantry ready to rush into any excesses—no man could see such a state of things without feelings of sorrow and regret.

The Hon'ble Member could not attempt to disprove many of the arguments brought forward in favour of Catholic Claims. But the Hon'ble Mover had urged the violation by England of the Treaty of Limerick.

The Treaty of Limerick had no reference to political privileges; it related partly to the possession of property, and partly to the exercise of the Catholic Religion. By it, the Roman Catholic was relieved from the necessity of taking an oath of allegiance, which would have rendered it impossible for him to enjoy the exercise of his religion. In the stead of this, another and milder [redacted] did not interfere with [redacted] ent of his religion, [redacted] s derived from the Treaty of [redacted] From the arguments of the promoters of this measure, the Catholics would be supposed in a state of bondage, but such was not the case; for in almost every instance they were on a footing with their Protestant fellow subjects. Their property was under the protection of the Law—they enjoyed the right of the elective franchise—were eligible to sit on Grand Juries, and expend the county money—and possessed full liberty of speech and action. From that House they were certainly excluded; but to say that the great body of the Roman Catholics at all cared for the Parliamentary exclusion, was false; and it was equally a mistake to say, their union was occasioned by the existence of the disqualifying laws against them. The union of the Catholics was effected through the agency of their Priests, who addressed them as the followers of the only true Church—described the struggles of ancestors, coupled with their former glory and present distress, at the same time predicting the overthrow of the Protestant Church and Government. Such were the arts resorted to, to procure the union of the Roman Catholics, who were called to be true to their religion, and invited to join the aristocracy in the struggle for the restoration of the Catholic creed and authority in the State. This was no exaggerated statement. What had caused all the wars and disturbances in Ireland? What but an unceasing struggle to overturn the Protestant establishment. Religion, and religion only, was the foundation of these wars. During the reign of Elizabeth, thousands of English lives were sacrificed to this principle; and the entire reign of William III. was an unceasing struggle to break down the power of the Irish Chiefs. What had been the character of the dreadful events which occurred in 1641, events only pa-

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

rallelled by the [illegible] of St. Bartholomew. The authority of Dr. Lingard might be referred to, in order to shew the great influence possessed by the Roman Catholic Priests over their flock: and it should be remembered these Priests had been themselves, educated in foreign seminaries, and brought up in a belief of the necessity of unlimited submission to the Pope. They were also instructed in the power, possessed by the Soverign Pontiff to absolve subjects from the oaths of allegiance pledged to their legitimate rulers. The Honorable Member having referred to, and quoted a passage from Dr. Lingard's book, in proof of the existence of these "pestilent doctrines," proceeded to advert to the wars carried on in the time of Cromwell, in Ireland, which though apparently conducted under the pretence of attachment to the cause of Royalty were really caused by an attempt to drive Protestantism out of the country. In the reign of James II. the Catholic supremacy; and an attempt to establish it was openly avowed—Protestant Ministers were ejected from Church preferments—Protestant lawyers were expelled the Courts of Justice---Protestant property was confiscated---and Protestants were included in his s of attiander, by name. Was the recollection of those times to which he referred, and of those transactions, lost upon the people of Ireland? A people notorious for the accuracy of their historical recollection; for, if deprived of the means of reference to history for facts, and of the power to acquire such knowledge if furnished with an opportunity, that defect was supplied by the minute traditions handed down to them from father to son, and which described the glories of their ancient church---that deficiency was further supplied in the harangues of their demagogues.

The Hon'ble Member animadverted on the gross, and scurrilous attack, of the present day on the Protestant Church by Roman Catholic associations, and Priests who disseminated their poison throughout every Cabin in Ireland, and sought under its influence to effect their own sinister purposes. Our Church was attacked our laws contemned the cause of justice impeded—Protestant Magistrates, witnesses, jurors, and judges, reviled, intimidated, and persecuted, and would continue to be so persecuted, unless the Legislature should interfere for their protection. They were held up to reprobation by orators, at public meetings—by Priests at their altars---and in the columns of the Catholic Press---simply because they were Protestants. (Hear, hear, hear). A new race of men had sprung up in Ireland---men who arrogated to themselves the right of directing the whole energies of the country, and who, if not stopped in their career, would soon establish a power which even the Legislature of the United Kingdom would feel it difficult to suppress The Roman Catholic Priesthood, who exercised over their flock such unbounded sway, had only lately re-entered the political arena, where their proceedings were marked with all the ancient characters of their class. They were a body of men unknown to the Constitution---irresponsible to any power, spiritual or temporal, acknowledged by the law of the land, as now established---a body of men assuming and wielding political power greater than the Legislature itself, and against the acts of which the Law furnished no remedy; and it was to add to, and consolidate that power, that the Hon. Boronet had just called upon that House. (Hear.) At first sight it did not strike him, that the concessions sought for, would be attended with danger to the country. But when, on more mature consideration, he took into his views the conduct of the Catholic Ladies and Catholic Priests, he was induced to change his opinion. What had been the conduct of those classes lately? Every tie---every connexion between landlord and tenant had been severed---all the respect, attachment, and affection, previously borne by the tenantry to their landlords, had given way before the influence of the Priests.

In lieu of gratitude for the kindness of his landlord, the Priest taught the Irish tenant to look upon him as a tyrant who oppressed and with held from him his rights. (Hear, hear)

The elective franchise in Ireland, said the Hon'ble Member, is a gift from the landlord to the tenant, who is considered bound to use it for the benefit of his superior.—This is a paltry system 'tis true; yet until a better be adopted, the landlord seems to have a natural right to a tenant's vote; which by the base arts of the priesthood is diverted from his hands into their own. When a Proprietor finds himself at an election thus thwarted, his own power turned against himself—he fires at the ingratitude of his dependant, expels him from a home, deprives him of employment, consequently, of all means of support, and with his miserable family, leaves him to wander upon the high roads in starvation. The Priests immediately hold up these unfortunates as victims to a holy cause; discontent is disseminated, disorder and violence follow; and the growing schemes of mother Church *happily* prosper.—Where the tenants have proved refractory and would not give up to the Priests their votes at elections, they have adopted coercive means to compel them. They have been made the victims of the most unfair and reprehensible practices, menaced with temporal injury and eternal punishment---the Priests threatening them with all the vengeance of the Holy Church, denying to them religious consolation and absolution, even refusing the sacrament, and, in some instances, extreme unction to the poor creatures who had not voted at the late elections as they (the priests) had desired. Hear.) The priests thus abused the power vested in them by the practice and the rules of their church, not excite to acts of patriotism, but to deeds of ingratitude. Let their apologists exculpate them if they could, but let them no profane the sacred name of justice, by saying that it was in a just cause that those exctions had been used---that it was a promoting a patriotic object the Roman Catholic priests had thus exercised the power with which they had become clothed, holding up their wretched followers to enmity in this world, and menacing them with eternal punishment in the next. This was no idle supposition, nor the picture of the imagination; unhappily, he possessed numerous and most uncontroverted proofs of the truth of his statements.

The Hon'ble Member then fully established, by numerous affidavits, the these vile arts had been practised to a very alarming extent at the late Waterford election. He had a variety more, ready to produce but said it was useless to fatigue the House with them after the damnable proof he had just read. One of the affidavits which he held in his hand, stated circumstances of the most horrible kind, in reference to sixteen priests of the diocese of Waterford, and their Bishop at their head. It was by such means they had succeeded, as they would succeed, in in every similar effort. He had read the affidavits referring to their conduct, because he was sure the House was not prepared for a thorough investigation of the question, without a knowledge of the conduct of the Roman Catholic priests, and of the manner in which they had used their influence and their power. He had also been induced to refer to the conduct of those persons, because of a horrible calumny pronounced the other night against the Protestant Clergy of this country, namely, that the Roman Catholic Clergy had only done that which the Protestant Clergy of this country did, and that the latter were not more justified in interfering in elections than the former. The law might give them the right to vote and to interfere; but the law did not give them the power to elude, to menace, and to harass the minds of such of their flocks as did not vote in the manner they directed. The Hon. Gentleman concluded by expressing his opinion, that the Roman Catholics, did not so much look for political power, as for spiritual supremacy. The Catholic Religion is unchanged, and so long as it shall continue unchanged, so long will it be necessary to oppose its views.---(The Hon. Gentleman sat down amid loud cheering.)

(*To be Continued.*)

It is stated that Mr. WELLESLEY immediately upon being informed of the Lord CHANCELLOR's Judgment in respect to the guardianship of his Children, swallowed a dose of Poison. The Stomach Pump was resorted to with success, but Mr. WELLESLEY has been dreadfully ill ever since.

An action was brought by Mr. T. Raikes, for damages. *was* defended by Mr. Brougham, the libel complained of, was contained in the following mock obituary, and we extract it here from the reports of the law proceedings in the daily papers, in order that our readers may be better qualified to admire the ingenuity of Mr. BROUGHAM in defending the defendant:—

"OBITUARY FOR THE YEAR 1826.

"TOMMY RAIKES, whose demise we lately noticed, was at one time, an eminent merchant, but losing a very considerable sum of money by an unfortunate speculation in *tallow* during the Russian war, he has not died as wealthy as was expected. It has been attributed by some, to his entering at *rather* an advanced period in life into fashionable society, and therein wasting both time and money. It is said, that the feeling of vanity was so predominant in him, that he would not "bring out his daughters," lest they should betray their father's age. He was educated at Eton, and was a very clever and witty man; he is said to be the author of a work on *Vaccination*. but whether true or not, we are unable determine. He was buried in a private and respectable, but cheap, manner, in Cripplegate Church, and a tablet is erected to his memory, with this inscription:—

Who o'er this tomb his contemplation makes,
Laments o'er one of London's oldest *Rakes*;
He was, or Fate before had stopped his breath,
So very ugly that he frightened death;
And yet he had such fear, in nerve and limb,
That, any living being always frightened him;
Though covered with the *pits* he *faced* before,
He's covered now in one *he'll face no more*"

The next is as follows:

June 4, 1826.

"Theatricals.—*Woodstock*, at the rival theatre, has gone to the place from whence it came, and the best place for it too; and its performance is only remarkable for an instance of down-right cockney impudence, deserving castigation. On the evening of its production, a party were permitted to occupy his Royal Highness, the Duke of York's box, and one among them was a pert Cit, who generally contrives to poke his face every where, which is the more reprehensible, as it is one of the ugliest in the kingdom—we allude to Mr. T. Raikes. who, during Mrs. Chatterley's recitation of the epilogue, leant out of the Duke's box, tore up a play-bill, and threw the fragments on the stage. Can such an old prig as this man is, therefore, wonder that the *Age*, or any journal, should hold up to ridicule the conduct of one who, after obtaining the *entree* of a society he was no more born for than he is fitted for, does not know how to behave himself in it? If the Duke condescends to allow any such person to sit in his box, he naturally concludes that he will deport himself like a gentleman; but that not being the case, we hope this circumstance (which we saw from the opposite box) coming to his Royal Highness's knowledge, will operate on the grant of any future permission to such very vulgar people."

In defending this case, Mr. BROUGHAM exerted all that powerful talent which is generally called into play by the fees of *plaintiffs* in similar affairs, and do think the learned gentleman deserves the highest praise for the zeal and activity which he displayed in proving, as it should seem to the satisfaction of a jury, that, to call a most respectable gentleman, "a pert cit," an "old prig," with "one of the ugliest faces in the kingdom," and "very vulgar" person, together with strongest allusions to misfortunes in appearance, which cannot be his fault—is no libel.

Mr. BROUGHAM said, it was impossible to believe that a man of Mr. RAIKES' character and respectability could suffer by such nonsensical paragraphs; that if Mr. RAIKES was not a handsome man, nature was in fault and not the newspaper—if he were an handsome man, he had only to shew himself, and there was an end of the libel.—Mr. BROUGHAM then proceeded to excite the mirth of the court, by dwelling at length upon the stale mode of self-puffery resorted to by many pretenders, by killing themselves in the newspapers—filling whole columns with their own praises after death this allusion was received as Mr. BROUGHAM meant it should be, and kept the court in one continued roar.—The Jury found a verdict for Mr. RAIKE, with forty shillings damages.

On the following day two more libel cases were tried, one in the Common Pleas and one in the Exchequer,—in the former, a bailiff of the name of LEVY, brought his action against a Mr. MILNE for a libellous song, in which the sheriff's officer is represented, or misrepresented to have pulled the bed-clothes from a lady's bed by mistake, thinking to catch a gentleman of whom he was in quest. Mr. SERJEANT WILDE conducted the defence, in which considering the family pedigree, we confess we think he somewhat too harshly characterised the race of bailiffs,—seeing that bailiffs have feelings and characters as well as other men, and seeing that Mr. LEVY's son may some day be a serjeant-at-law as well as Mr. SERJEANT WILDE: however the jury nonsuited, Mr. LEVY, and so ended that case.

The action in the Exchequer, was brought by a barrister of the same of PRICE, against the *Sunday Times*, for a mis report of proceedings—this gentleman get one shilling damages.

A third case was heard the same day in the King's Bench, when a lawyers clerk of the name of PHILLIPS, brought his action against the printers of the following hand bill;—

"Paul Pry's interview with a portion of the electors of the City of W—r—s—r; or a New Song to an Old Tune. Just popped in, Gentlemen—hope I don't intrude; but really I think bribery makes sad havoc with promises! By the bye, I have heard that some of these who have said most against it, are as deep in the mud as others are in the mire," &c.

For the part taken by the plaintiff, he was held up to ridicule in part of that hand-bill, in the following words, in prose and verse.

LIBEL.

"Mr. Chairman, shall I be allowed to speak?" "No, Sir; you are no freeman." "Put it to the vote." "I oppose the motion." "Now Gentlemen, stand up—Ayes, 13—Noes 7—Now, Sir, please to proceed." "Mr. Chairman, I beg to state that Mr. G—ff—s is a very kind benevolent man; and to give you a proof of it (having dubbed *myself his agent*), *we shall* (*its for your own good*,) turn *informers*, and have you fined *Fifty Pounds*.

"Huzza, Gentlemmen, Huzza, shout away for the Clerk,

Whose *Actions and Libels* are known,
Some few years ago it was said of this *shark*,
The boy's hung many miles from his home.

"Hung, Sir! bless me, what do you mean?" "Mean, Sir! why it so happened that Jack Ketch, of Old Bailey notoriety, had to prevent in name sake of his from doing further mischief, and although the one now living had a *character*, many indeed were those who mourned his untimely end."

In this case the Jury found for the defendant, which it was but reasonable to suppose they would. Although we confess the contemptuous manner in which some of the papers have spoken of the plaintiff, as an attorney's clerk, is both injudicious and inconsiderate; in the first place, the law of England knows no distinction of persons; and in the second place, the most eminent solicitor in the profession, must have been in his outset an attorny's clerk.

We have recapitulated these cases, because they altogether formed an agreeable surprise to the different defendants; and if put, in the shape of a bill of particulars would stand thus:

	£	s	d
To T. RAIKES, Esq., on account of personal appearance.	2	0	0
To Mr. LEVY, on account of professional character, ...	0	0	0
To Mr. PRICE the barrister, on account of decency and propriety of conduct ..	0	1	0
To Mr. PHILLIPS, on account of zeal for COLONEL DAVIES, ...	0	0	0
Total,—	£2	1	0

Discovery of the "GREAT UNKNOWN."

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

At the Edinburgh Theatrical Fund Dinner, given on Friday week, Sir Walter Scott presided. After dinner, he addressed the Company in favour of the dramatic art, observing that love of representation was an innate feeling in human nature, an enjoyment natural to humanity,—and in all ages the Theatrical art had kept pace with the improvement of mankind. The performers, he said, were in a particular manner entitled to the support or regard, when in old age or distress, of those who had partaken of the amusements of those places which they rendered an ornament to society. Their art was of a peculiarly delicate and precarious nature. They had to serve a long apprenticeship. It was very long before even the first-rate geniuses could acquire the mechanical knowledge of the stage business. They must languish long in obscurity before they could avail themselves of their natural talents; and after that, they had but a short space of time, during which they were fortunate if they could provide the means of comfort in the decline of life. That came late, and lasted but a short time; after which they were left dependent. Their limbs failed, their teeth were loosened, their voice was lost, and they were left, after giving happiness to others, in a most disconsolate state. The public were liberal and generous to those deserving their protection; but it was a sad thing to be dependent on the favour, or, he might say, in plain terms, on the caprice of the public; and this more particularly for a class of persons of whom extreme prudence was not the character. It was ungrateful and unkind that those who had sacrificed their youth to our amusement should not receive the reward due to them, but should be reduced to hard fare in their old age. They could not think of poor Falstaff going to bed without his cup of sack, or Macbeth fed on bones as marrowless as those of Banquo. (*Loud cheers and Laughter.*)

Lord Meadowbank, in proposing the health of Sir Walter Scott, said, he knew that it would be painful to his feelings if he were to speak of him in the terms which his heart prompted; and that he had sheltered himself under his native modesty from the applause which he deserved. But it was gratifying at last to know that these clouds were now dispelled, and that the Great Unknown—the Mighty Magician—(*here the room literally rang with applauses, which were continued for some minutes*)—the Minstrel of our Country, who had conjured up, not the phantoms of departed ages, but realities, now stood revealed before the eyes and affections of his country. In his presence it would ill become him, as it would be displeasing to that distinguished person, to say, if he were able, what every man must feel, who recollected the enjoyment he had had from the great efforts of his mind and genius. It had been left for him, by his writings, to give his country an imperishable name. He had done *more* for his country, by illuminating its annals, by illustrating the deeds of its warriors and statesmen, than any man that ever existed, or was produced, within its territory. He had opened up the peculiar beauties of his country to the eyes of foreigners. He had exhibited the deeds of its patriots and statesmen to whom we owed the freedom we now enjoyed.

Sir Walter Scott, in returning thanks, said, he certainly did not think, that in coming there that day, he would have had the task of acknowledging, before 300 gentlemen, a *secret* which considering that it was communicated to more than 20 people, was remarkably well kept. He was now before the bar of the country, and might be understood to be on trial before Lord Meadowbank, as an offender; yet he was sure that every impartial jury would bring in a verdict of "Not proven." He did not now think it necessary to enter into reasons of his long silence. *Perhaps he might have acted from caprice.* He had now to say, however, that the merits of these works, if they had any, and their faults, were entirely imputable to himself. *Long and loud cheering.* He was afraid to think on what he had done. "Look on't again, I dare not." He had thus far unbosomed himself, and he knew that it would be reported to the public. He mean when he said he was the author, that he was the total and undivided author. With the exception of quotations, there was not a single word that was not derived from himself, or suggested in the course of his reading. The wand was now broken and the rod buried. They would allow him further to say, with *Prospero*, "Your breath it is has filled my sails," and to crave one single toast in the capacity of the author of these novels; and he would dedicate a bumper to the health of one who had represented some of those characters, of which he had endeavoured to give the sketches, with a degree of liveliness which rendered him grateful. He would propose the health of his friend *Bailie Nicol Jarvie* (*loud applause*;) and he was sure, that when then the author of *Waverley* and *Rob Roy* drank to *Nicol Jarvie*, it would be received with that degree of applause to which that gentleman had always been accustomed, and that they would take care that, on the present occasion, it should be prodigious! (*Long and vehement applause.*)

Mr. Mackay, who spoke with great humour in the character of *Bailie Jarvie*.—My conscience! My worthy father the Deacon could not have believed that his son could has had sic a compliment paid to him by the Great Unknown.

Sir Walter Scott.—Not unknown now, Mr. Bailie.

Mr. Mackey.—He had been long identified with the Bailie, and he was now vain of the cognomen which he had worn for eight years, and he questioned if any of his brethren in the Council had given such universal satisfaction. (*Loud laughter and applause.*)

After several other toasts had been drunk and speeches made,—Sir Walter said, Gentlemen, I crave a bumper all over. The last toast reminds me of a neglect of duty. I have omitted, and I would now wish to make amends for it by a libation of reverance and respect to the memory of Shakspeare. He was a man of universal genuis, and from a period soon after his own era to the present day; he has been universally idolized. When I come to his honoured, name, I am like the sick man who hung up his crutches at the shrine, and was obliged to confess that he did not walk better than before. It is indeed difficult, gentlemen, to compare him to any other individual. The only one to whom I can at all compare him, is the wonderful Arabian Dervise, who dived into the body of each, and in that way became familiar with the thoughts and secrets of their hearts He was a man of obscure origin, and, as a player limited in his acquirements, but he was born evidently with a universal genius. His eye glanced at all the varied aspects of life, and his fancy portrayed with equal talents the King on the throne, and the clown who cracked his chesnuts at a Christmas fire. Whatever note he took, he struck it just and true, and awakened a corresponding chord in our own bosoms. Gentlemen, I propose, "The memory of William Shakspeare."

Glee—"Lightly tread, 'tis hallowed ground."

Alluding to a new theatre, proposed to be built at Edinburgh, Sir Walter observed, that whenever it was erected, he hoped it would not be a large one. It should be one in which we can hear our old friends with comfort. It is better that a theatre should be crowded now and then, than to have a large theatre with benches continually empty, to the discouragement of the actors, and the discomfort of the spectators.—Immediately afterwards he said, "Gentlemen, this now wearing late, and I shall request permission to retire. Like Partridge, I may say, '*non sum qualis eram.*' At my time of day, I can agree with Lord Ogleby; as to the rheumatism, and say, 'There's a twinge.' I hope therefore you will excuse me for leaving the chair."---(Sir Walter then retired amidst long, loud, and rapturous cheering.)